(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2264.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1790.

LISBON, *December* 30.

ON the 16th inst. the queen, in taking a walk, perceived some uniforms with cockades that were not known to her. Her majesty demanded of what nation they were; and being told they were the crew of a French ship destined for the coast of Guinea, she gave orders for the prohibition of French national cockades.

LONDON, *March* 2.

At Toulon, a short time ago, was launched the Commerce de Marseilles, a fine ship of 120 guns, presented to Louis the sixteenth, by the merchants of Marseilles. Her guns are all on three decks, none on the poop or forecastle; and she is so constructed that her complete broadside of sixty guns, can be brought at the same time to bear on a single object; an advantage deserving the consideration of those in whom, with us, the department of constructing men of war lies.

There has lately been discovered, in the neighbourhood of Hexham, a curious cave, in a rock, eleven feet by eight within, and the roof supported by a stone pillar: Farther in the rock is another apartment, nearly of equal dimensions. There is great reason to believe this to be the recess of the unfortunate Margaret, queen of Henry VIth, after the battle of Hexham, in 1462.

Philosophical readers might be amused by the following circumstance. A medical gentleman at Brentford, in digging a well some time ago, went near 300 feet without finding any water; at last, however, some trace of a spring was discovered, and on boring some yards farther, it ascended with great force, and flowed to the very top of the well. It is worthy of being further remarked, that this water possesses a superior degree of purity and softness, to any in the neighbourhood.

Extract of a letter from Paris, February 25.

"Last Monday Mr. Didelot made a second experiment of his liquid for resisting and extinguishing fire. A wooden hut had been erected in Luxemburgh gardens, and filled with inflammable materials. He first set fire to some casks smeared over with pitch, and when the flame blazed up with much violence, he instantly put it out by a single squirt of his astonishing liquid. Then, muffling himself up in a cloak impregnated with the same liquid, he passed without injury through the burning hut, and extinguished the fire by means of a portable engine filled with anti incendiary liquid. Some say it is a preparation of allum-water. It produces, however, the desired effect. Monsieur, the king's brother, was among the spectators.

March 18. A comet was seen on the 7th of January last, by Mr. Herschell, and is probably the one which Dr. Hally expected would make its appearance this year, and which he believed to be the same that appeared in the reign of Julius Cæsar. If so, it is of immense magnitude.

Extract of a letter from Naples, December 29.

"A very extraordinary circumstance happened a few days ago. For some time past the road between Capo di Monte and Miano, a few miles distance from this capital, had been infested by a robber, who had always found means to elude all pursuit. A merchant who had been well acquainted with him, having business at Miano, set off for that place early in the morning, taking with him in his chaise his Corsican dog, which he covered with his great coat, to keep him from the cold. At a narrow part of the road he was stopped by the robber. The merchant at first reminding him of their old acquaintance, hoped to persuade him to be satisfied with present; but he answered, that he knew nobody, and that, if the merchant wished to save his life, he must give every thing valuable he had about him. The merchant pretending to comply, waked his dog, which was sleeping between his feet, and let him on. The intrepid animal seized him by the throat, threw him to the ground, and found means to baffle the attempts made with his pistols and dagger to rid himself of his assailant. In the mean time the merchant drove off at full speed, and stopped at the first inn. Shortly after his dog scratched and barked at the door, and upon admission leaped about his master with the greatest signs of joy, although the blood was streaming from the several wounds he had received. When the day broke, the robber was found dead on the road."

There still is a talk of a general war on the continent. A letter from Dresden says, that in case of this event happening, Saxony is to observe a neutrality, and this privilege has been agreed to both by the house of Austria and by Prussia. The marquis de Luchesini, now at Dresden, has effected a negotiation for this purpose, and has been very liberally rewarded by the elector for it. Two camps will be formed of Saxons for the defence of the country, and all officers who had leave of absence are recalled.

A letter from Madrid, dated March 3, says, "The king, our sovereign, after having in vain remonstrated with the French council without success, has made a resolution to take upon himself the preserving the free and independent navigation of the Mediterranean seas for the year 1790, at least, and has for this purpose ordered, besides the ships from Malaga and Barcelona, four men of war to be equipt immediately at Carthagena, which is to compose a third detached squadron of observation, for protecting the Spanish coast, traders, &c. The deranged state of the French government has had a wonderful effect in the cabinet of this country."

Conditions of peace offered by prince Potemkin on the part of the empress of Russia, to the commissioners of the grand signior, who were sent to negotiate with him.

These commissioners had scarcely left Jassi, after having broken up the negotiation entered into by them and prince Potemkin, on account of the grand concessions insisted on by the latter, when they returned thither again on the 28th of January, accompanied by two new commissioners. It is yet unknown whether they have since received further instructions to comply with these demands, but it is probable they have. In the mean time the following are an abstract of the proposals which prince Potemkin insisted on as the ultimatum of his sovereign.

1st. The Porte shall cede to Russia, for ever, the Crimea, the Cuban, Oczakow, and that part of Tartary which bears that name.

2d. It shall in like manner cede Akiermann and Katschieba, so that the Dniester shall in future become the frontier of the two empires.

3d. On the other hand Russia shall restore Bender and Besserabia.

4th. The whole of Moldavia excepting Choczim, which shall belong to the emperor, shall be given to some independent prince, nominated by the empress, and to be under her protection.

5th. Great Wallachia, as far as Allouta, shall be given to an independent prince, named by the empress, and placed under her protection.

6th. In regard to Austria, the treaty of the peace of Passatowitz shall regulate the frontier.

7th. Sweden shall be included in this peace, but not without first making an excuse for having attacked Russia.

It is said an eighth article is added to the above, viz. "That the Porte, by its declaration of war against Russia, has caused the court of Petersburg already to spend twenty millions of roubles, but that the empress was nevertheless able to continue the war as long as the Porte should choose; but that if the latter should not accede to these articles, her majesty solemny declares that she will never restore any part of those countries which her arms have conquered.

Extract of a letter from Civita Vecchia, February 15.

"The Algerines are become worse of late, than at any former period; they have within a short time captured some valuable prizes in spite of their convoys, and carried their crews into slavery; and what is still more daring, these sturdy ruffians will at times land upon the coast in open day, take off the inhabitants, and ransack whole villages. The king of Naples is preparing a strong fleet, which is to be joined by several other powers, and when together we hope will be sufficient to scour the seas of those vindictive and sanguinary infidels.

"P. S. These fellows pay no regard to the flag of any nation, except the English and Swedes, who pass without interruption."

March 28. It has been determined, that whether Austria shall or shall not have a new enemy to deal with, the campaign against the Turks shall be opened as soon as possible.

For this purpose orders have been dispatched to the commanders in the neighbourhood of Orsova, to carry that fortress, cost what it may. To assist them in this work, shells of 100 and 200 weight are to be sent by water to Belgrade.

If Orsova falls, then Widden is to be attacked without loss of time; and if the measures concerted for this purpose are not crossed by some unforeseen event, it is expected that Widden must fall, before the grand army of the Turks can arrive to relieve it.

The forces in the Bannat, including the corps under the command of col. Liptale and the troops on the borders of Servia, consisting of 25,000 men. This army is to be employed in reducing Orsova and Widden, and whilst this business is carrying on, 8000 men are to march from Tranfylvania to facilitate the execution of it, by attacking the fortress of Tournhout, on the banks of the Danube, in Wallachia.

In the mean time, prince Potemkin, and the forces now or late under the command of general Suwarow, are to advance against Brahilow, whilst prince Repnin advances from Bender, and directs his operations against Ismail.

In the mean time, marshal prince de Coburg, with the army under his command, is to look on and to act as circumstances may require, either by forming a junction with the forces that are to carry on the siege of Widden, or on the left with the army of prince Potemkin.

By this plan of operations, the grand vizier will find it next to impossible to throw himself into Servia; and thus the Porte will have to deal with the united forces of Austria and Russia, notwithstanding the diversion which a certain power has promised to make in favour of the Ottomans.

Should that power keep its word, it will have to contend with the flower of the Austrian army; namely, all the battalions of grenadiers, all the regiments of cuirassiers, dragoons and hussars, and all the battalions of the German regiments, which are in the best condition, and have been considerably augmented since the last campaign.

Exclusive of these, there will be employed against this new threatening power, between 30,000 and 40,000 Hungarian horse, and 20,000 Cossacks to be supplied by Russia. Those latter will prove the most dreadful, as carrying devastation into a country is their mode of waging war.

NEWBURY-PORT, *May* 12.

After many tedious months work by many men, the Bastile is at length completely demolished—and in February last, the only remaining stone of the dungeons, was presented to the National assembly.

There was, in the middle of March, in the garden of a Mr. Fleming, near the new Porter Brewery on Liverpool, a red currant tree, with one branch full of fruit, near the full size, and the rest of the tree without either fruit or leaves; and what is more remarkable, it is so situated, that the sun scarcely can shine upon it for more than one or two hours during a whole day.

WINDSOR, *April* 24.

The spring of 1790 seems fraught with desolating evils! Sickness prevails in this land, and in many instances proves fatal. Tornadoes rise, and tempests rage with unequalled fury!—This appears on the arrival of our northern post, who informs—That in the night of Tuesday the 20th instant, at Orford, New-Hampshire, and parts adjacent, a very uncommon whirlwind arose, which in many instances considerably damaged the poor peasant. The day was overspread with threatening clouds, and the eve commenced with repeated showers of rain, accompanied with hail. At eleven o'clock the tempest arose; and among the many accidents which happened thereby, it completely unroofed the house of captain Richard Young, of said Orford. In Fairlee, a chimney but just completed was blown off, and cattle killed by the fall of trees. In one spot upwards of thirty acres of forest was levelled with the soil. The roof of a new house now completed, was moved from its station; yet amidst all the dangers arising from this furious element, an all merciful Providence extended his kind protection, and forbade the winds spreading desolation among the human race.

NEW-YORK, *May* 17.

A late London paper contains the following paragraph:

"A prediction of Lavater is not a little remarkable: he prophesied at the commencement of last season, the speedy death of five sovereigns. Four of them—the grand signior, the emperor of Morocco, the king of Spain, and Joseph II. have already partially verified his prophecy; and the tottering health of Catharine II. may quickly complete its accomplishment."

May 25 His excellency the governor, &c. set out from this city on Saturday to join the other commissioners for treating with the six nations of Indians, on their journey for that country, to finish the business commenced by them some time since, and to ascertain the facts complained of by the Cayuga nation—in behalf of the state of New York.

On Saturday last a most melancholy accident happened in this city. A daughter of captain Hamilton, in Crown-street, an amiable girl of near 16 years of age, went, with her brother in her arms (an infant of two years old) into the steeple of the new Dutch church, within a small distance of her father's dwelling house, when she had ascended as high as the fourth floor, and inadvertently treading upon some loose boards, they gave way, and both came to the pavement shockingly bruised, and the girl with part of her skull beaten in. The latter died instantly, the infant survived about three quarters of an hour.

Last Wednesday the bill respecting Rhode-Island was received from the senate. It was read a first time and ordered a second reading. On Thursday the bill was read a second time and committed, to be taken up on Monday next. A motion was made to have the bill printed, but this was thought unnecessary. So great a majority of the house appear to be in favour of the bill that no doubt can exist of its passing. By this act all trade and intercourse with Rhode-Island is interdicted; and the president of the United States is authorised to demand of that state 25,000 dollars specie, for which they are to be credited in account with the United States.

Extract of a letter from a house in Lisbon, to a merchant in Salem, dated March 12.

"We have read with indignation, in one of the London prints, a false and ridiculous paragraph, respecting an engagement between two Portuguese men of war and an Algerine corsair. As such report may alarm the concerned on your side, we think it necessary to contradict it; and also to assure you, that none of those rovers dare stir out of port, much less to pass the Straits. The Portuguese squadron is to sail in a few days to their old station in the Straits; which will effectually shut up every Algerine, and make the navigation of your flag in these seas perfectly safe. It may be well to publish this in your papers, to quiet the minds of your navigators; for we consider that paragraph to have been invented for an evil purpose."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 27.

Accounts from New-Jersey say, that there a very good prospect of an abundant fruit year in that state than the present spring affords. In some soils the winter grain has not proscured so much as in others, owing to the scarcity of snow during the last winter, which left it too much exposed to the hard frosts of January and the beginning of February; upon the whole, however, the present prospects induce the farmer to expect plentiful crops.

AUGUSTA, *April* 3.

We have had, for some days past, the greatest fall of rain here that has been known for a number of years back. The creeks and ponds were impassable for three

or four days; the river Savanna had ſwelled to that degree, on Monday laſt, as to be almoſt even with its banks, which are upwards of thirty feet above its common level. At Call's warehouſe the water penetrated ſo far as to reach the lower tiers; it was, however, prevented from getting to any great diſtance, by the activity of a number of hands who were employed in caſting up a bank around it; by the timely caution no damage was ſuſtained. We are told that the lower ſettlements, bordering cloſe upon the river, have ſuffered immenſe loſſes in corn, horſes, cattle and hogs.

SAVANNA, *May* 6.

Laſt week arrived in this river, from New-York, a brig and a ſloop, bound to St. Mary's with troops, to be ſtationed on the frontiers of this ſtate.

On the 4th inſtant died, in this city, after a lingering illneſs of nine months, about ſix of which he was confined to his bed, JOHN BURNETT, ſen. Eſquire, late of Glynn county. His death was occaſioned by the breaking out of a wound he received in April, 1788, when he, with one of his ſons, bravely fought and defeated a party of nine or ten Indians, taking from them a number of his cattle they were driving off, and which were ſafely conveyed to the fort on Turtle river.

WINCHESTER, *May* 12.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, April 19, 1790.

"By means of a communication from the Chickaſaws by way of Cumberland, we are informed, that as major Doughty, with a detachment of continental troops, was aſcending the Tenaſee, not far below the Muſſel Shoals, he received a fire from the ſhore from a party of Creek Indians that were laying in ambuſcade, and that it was conjectured that the major was killed, as he was obſerved by ſome of the friendly Indians on the oppoſite ſhore to fall: the boat immediately retreated down the river. The Chickaſaws further add, that the major on his arrival at the mouth of the Tenaſee, had diſpatched a meſſenger to their towns, and that he had received an anſwer from the chiefs by three runners, two of whom were accompanying him up the Tenaſee when the above unlucky affair happened, and by whoſe means we receive the intelligence."

Extract of a letter from Holſtein, April 28, 1790.

"The Holſtein fleet of boats have paſſed the Whirl or Straits in the Tenaſee, all well. We wait with anxious expectation to hear how they paſſed through the Muſſel Shoals."

PETERSBURG, *May* 20.

We have accounts from Europe to the laſt of March, by which it appears, that there is a general confuſion in the political hemiſphere of that part of the world, not a little owing to the increaſing ſpirit of liberty, which is traverſing with haſty ſtrides, all over Europe. All the powers appear to be preparing vigorouſly for war, and if a peace is not ſhortly determined on, it is generally ſuppoſed hoſtilities will commence. A negotiation however has taken place, but it will require ſome length of time to arrange affairs in their preſent ſituation, and in doing which, new obſtacles may ariſe to cauſe the ſpreading of war.—This has been the reaſon of the powers, who are now at peace, making ſuch preparations for that event—and no accounts yet come to hand, will enable us to ſay one word reſpecting the probability of peace.

A veſſel arrived from the Weſt-Indies, brings accounts, that the people were in great commotions in Martinique, and had ſent all the king's troops to France in an American ſhip, chartered for that purpoſe. That the citizens had armed themſelves, and had been joined by a large number of volunteers from Guadaloupe, and ſeemed determined to effect an entire revolution in their government.

On Monday laſt the following unfortunate accident happened to the ſtage which runs between this town and Richmond: About four miles from this place, one of the horſes was taken ſick, and the driver gave the reins to a Mr. Stokes (one of the paſſengers) to hold, while he took the ſick horſe out; as ſoon as he had done this Mr. Stokes let the reins go, and jumped out of the Stage, upon which the horſes immediately ran off—the driver held the foremoſt horſes, until they had dragged him upwards of forty yards, when one of the horſes knocked him down, and the carriage run over one of his legs. There were two other paſſengers in the ſtage, a Mr M'Millan, and captain Pinkerton, of the ſhip Belfaſt, now lying at Bermuda-Hundred. The firſt of theſe two gentlemen, jumped out of the ſtage, and received but little injury, but captain Pinkerton not being able to clear himſelf out of the ſtage in time, was bruiſed in a moſt ſhocking manner, and now lies dangerouſly ill in this town. The driver's leg was very much bruiſed, but it is expected he will ſoon recover. Mr. Stokes eſcaped unhurt. The body of the carriage was entirely deſtroyed; the horſes have ſince been found, and the baggage all ſaved.

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 3.

The committee of Agriculture and commerce in France have propoſed to the national aſſembly the following decree relative to the privileges of the Eaſt-India company, which was ordered to be printed.

The national aſſembly, conſidering that the liberty of the ſea is the univerſal tie of nations; that ſhackles on commerce tend to check genius, and throw a damp upon induſtry; that the ſyſtem of monopoly, while it gives ſtrength to a ſmall part of the body politic, leaves the greateſt part torpid and inert; decree as follows:

I. The excluſive privileges of commerce to India and China, granted to a company by the arrets of council of the 14th of April 1785, and the 29th of September 1785, are hereby revoked.

II. From henceforth every citizen of France ſhall have free liberty to trade to India, China, and all other places, contained in the excluſive privileges of the company, without the neceſſity of any paſſport or permiſſion, provided always the ordinances and edicts of the admiralty be attended to.

III. All veſſels employed in trading to India, China, and other countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, ſhall, by a paſs, certify their return at Port L'Orient.

IV. All commodities of the growth of India and China ſhall be liable to a tax of five per cent. ad valorem; and thoſe of the growth of the iſles of France and Bourbon, to a tax of four per cent.

V. The India company ſhall be exempted from ſuch tax on all commodities and merchandizes lying in the company's warehouſe at L'Orient; and alſo on thoſe merchandizes imported from India on account of the company.

The firſt American veſſel that anchored in the river Thames, after the peace, attracted great numbers to ſee the ſtripes. A Britiſh ſoldier hailed, in a contemptuous tone, "*From whence came ye, brother* JONATHAN." The boatſwain retorted, "*Straight from* BUNKER's HILL, *d—n ye.*"

A LIST of the FORTUNATE NUMBERS in the ANNAPOLIS CHURCH LOTTERY.

No. 1560, 400 dollars.
No. 766, 200 dollars. No. 1260, 100 dollars.
No. 899, and No. 949, prizes of 50 dollars each.
No. 127, 129, 998, and 1499, prizes of 25 dollars each.
No. 296, 561, 1032, 1097, 1214, 1261, 1339, 1347, 1478, and 1573, prizes of 20 dollars each.

PRIZES of TEN DOLLARS.

25	220	376	512	706	910	1083	1215
41	269	382	586	840	954	1160	1256
77	271	384	601	877	962	1176	1307
79	280	417	611	885	964	1185	1313
161	314	470	679	900	971	1203	1324
166	337	485	691	904	1024	1213	1504
190	372						

PRIZES of SIX DOLLARS each.

6	203	402	613	805	1028	1241	1413
11	204	405	620	806	1031	1242	1416
17	208	406	622	809	1033	1243	1420
24	209	409	625	812	1043	1245	1421
26	213	415	626	816	1044	1248	1426
30	216	425	629	818	1048	1250	1427
35	217	426	631	821	1052	1251	1431
37	221	429	636	822	1057	1253	1433
38	223	431	637	824	1061	1258	1434
39	224	432	646	832	1063	1259	1435
48	225	434	648	833	1064	1262	1448
54	226	435	649	835	1065	1265	1449
55	228	436	550	837	1069	1267	1454
57	229	441	651	843	1073	1270	1458
61	230	442	653	849	1077	1272	1462
62	236	447	655	851	1079	1275	1466
63	238	452	656	852	1081	1276	1467
64	239	454	657	854	1084	1279	1468
68	240	456	658	857	1090	1280	1470
69	243	459	660	858	1091	1281	1472
72	244	460	661	860	1092	1288	1473
75	246	469	663	861	1093	1289	1480
80	247	475	665	866	1098	1293	1482
81	249	479	672	867	1100	1295	1485
90	255	487	673	868	1101	1296	1489
93	259	489	678	869	1104	1297	1491
94	258	491	580	884	1115	1298	1492
95	260	496	685	886	1121	1308	1496
97	272	497	693	887	1125	1316	1501
98	274	498	695	891	1126	1318	1502
102	277	507	696	892	1127	1321	1506
106	279	514	698	907	1128	1326	1510
109	281	515	700	908	1129	1328	1512
116	284	517	702	913	1130	1330	1513
120	285	518	705	915	1134	1331	1515
121	286	521	707	917	1140	1334	1516
122	289	523	708	923	1145	1343	1517
124	290	525	711	927	1146	1346	1522
128	293	528	714	928	1147	1352	1527
131	298	532	715	931	1152	1353	1531
133	305	533	717	932	1155	1355	1534
135	309	536	721	933	1156	1357	1537
138	310	537	727	934	1161	1358	1539
139	312	544	731	936	1171	1359	1540
141	315	549	732	937	1173	1360	1544
144	317	550	736	938	1183	1361	1546
146	320	551	737	944	1184	1372	1548
147	321	552	741	945	1190	1374	1552
152	327	554	742	953	1192	1377	1555
155	332	556	745	961	1194	1378	1556
157	336	557	756	963	1197	1380	1563
158	338	559	757	972	1198	1383	1564
162	339	564	761	977	1201	1385	1567
167	340	569	762	979	1204	1386	1570
168	351	570	763	980	1210	1387	1574
171	356	571	768	986	1211	1388	1575
175	359	578	770	990	1212	1390	1577
176	360	579	771	995	1216	1395	1578
182	361	583	781	1000	1222	1397	1579
186	367	587	785	1001	1223	1398	1584
187	380	590	792	1009	1224	1401	1585
192	381	597	793	1012	1225	1402	1586
194	386	605	794	1015	1226	1405	1591
105	392	606	797	1019	1233	1407	1592
197	395	609	799	1021	1238	1408	1595
198	396	610	803	1025	1239	1409	1600
199	400	612	804	1027			

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living on Elk-Ridge, on the morning of the 25th inſtant, a negro man by the name of SAM, aged 30 years, about five feet ſix inches high, ſtout and well made, brown complexion, large eyes, which, at every full and change of the moon, are uncommonly red, has loſt ſeveral toes from the froſt; his hair cut in a circular form on the crown of his head; had on, when he went away, white country cloth under jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt, black laſting breeches, and an old patched hat. He was raiſed by colonel Jones, of Worceſter county, eaſtern ſhore, whither it is probable he will endeavour to go. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negro, and delivers him to me, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have a reward of fifty ſhillings, and if out of the county five pounds.

GEORGE DORSEY, OF CALEB. W3

May 26, 1790. 1607/6

Prince-George's county, June 2, 1790.

In purſuance of a Deed of Truſt from Dr. Richard H. Coures *to the Subſcriber, will be* EXPOSED *to* PUBLIC SALE, *for* READY CASH *only, at the Court Houſe, in* Upper Marlborough, *on Thurſday the 24th inſtant,*

ELEVEN VALUABLE

Country-Born SLAVES:

The Sale will commence at three o'Clock in the Evening.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES.

Anne-Arundel county, June 2, 1790.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons whatever from taking an aſſignment of my BOND given to captain CHARLES WILLIAMSON, of Calvert county, for a certain quantity of tobacco, payable at 15 ſhillings per hundred, as I am determined to pay no part or parcel thereof until a proper deed of conveyance can be made to a tract of land whereon I now live, late the property of Mr. Benjamin Rogers, of Baltimore county. W3

1607/6 LEONARD SPICKNALL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all perſons intereſted, that we intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Anne-Arundel county, on the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt next, for a commiſſion to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforeſaid, to wit: BIRKHEAD's CHANCE, and the parts ſold out of ſaid tract, and a Part of HARRISON's ENLARGEMENT, purſuant to the directions of an act of aſſembly lately made and provided.

SAMUEL LANE,
NATHAN LANE.

May 31, 1790. 4w

THE SUBSCRIBER, who, for ſome time has been from Annapolis, is now returned, and takes this method to acquaint his old cuſtomers, and the public in general, that he carries on the SILVERSMITH's BUSINESS in its different branches in the houſe next to Mr. Thomas Orrick, the ſchool-maſter. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend that the greateſt attention will be paid to render every poſſible ſatisfaction. 3w

JAMES CHALMERS.

Charles county, May 25, 1790.

WHEREAS I made a purchaſe of one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in Charles county, of a certain SMITH MIDDLETON, in conſequence of ſaid purchaſe gave him, the ſaid Smith Middleton, my bond on the 7th day of September, 1785, for the payment of the conditioned ſum of three hundred pounds current money—I do hereby forewarn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment on the ſaid bond, as there is nothing due upon it. W3

1607/6 JAMES MIDDLETON, ſen.

Lower-Marlborough, May 25, 1790.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Lyon's creek, in Calvert county, on the 12th of April, a bright bay horſe, about fifteen hands high, ſeven years old this ſpring, paces, trots and gallops, has a few white ſpots on the top of his neck, near his ears, is very ſpirited, either under the ſaddle or in the harneſs, is a little lame in his off hind foot, which is only perceptible when he is out of the bridle. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, near Lower-Marlborough, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS, or if ſecured, and information given thereof, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward. W3

1607/6 TAYMAN PHILLPOTT.

The Subſcriber has juſt received a

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Together with an Aſſortment of

STATIONARY WARES,

Likewiſe a Variety of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will ſell low for Caſh.

S. CLARK.

April 28, 1790. 5

Baltimore, April 5, 1790.

THE PROPRIETOR of the BALTIMORE and ANNAPOLIS STAGE, begs leave to inform his cuſtomers, and the generous public, that he has furniſhed himſelf with a new large STAGE COACH, ſuperior to any of the public ſtages, and that he has procured two complete ſets of horſes and harneſs, to be put on this route, to expedite the buſineſs.

This route will, after the 25th inſtant, be performed three times in each week, leaving Mr. John Starck's in Baltimore, on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock, and Mr. George Mann's, in Annapolis, at 9 o'clock in the mornings of Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, and will perform the paſſage with the greateſt ſpeed that poſſibly can be: The price of a paſſage will be ten ſhillings, during the ſummer ſeaſon, including 14lb. of baggage.

Having thus provided himſelf, at a very conſiderable expence, with the neceſſary means to ſerve his friends and cuſtomers in general, he hopes his exertion will not fail to meet the patronage of a generous public.

4X HENRY STOUFFER.

N. B. He alſo has a private ſtage to hire, with two horſes, by the day, or by the trip.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD,
At the Printing-Office,
Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE

LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,

PASSED AT
NOVEMBER SESSION,
Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

A L S O,

THE
VOTES and PROCEEDINGS
OF
BOTH HOUSES
OF THE
General Assembly. 15

Annapolis, January 1, 1790.

In the PRESS, and now PUBLISHING *by* SUBSCRIPTION, *by* S. CLARK,

The Christian's New and Complete

FAMILY BIBLE:

OR,

UNIVERSAL LIBRARY
OF
DIVINE KNOWLEDGE:

being a clear, full, and comprehensive Exposition and Commentary on the

HOLY SCRIPTURES;

Containing the Sacred Texts of the

OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS,

With the Apocrypha at large:

Illustrated with Annotations and Commentaries—wherein obscure Passages are made clear and familiar—seeming Contradictions reconciled—mistranslations rectified—important truths confirmed—and deism and infidelity fully confuted. Together with practical reflections on each chapter, and notes, historical, chronological, biographical, moral and divine; by those eminent writers Henry, Doddridge, Gill, Brown, Stackhouse, Burkitt, Oservald, &c. &c. The whole forming a complete

Body of Christian Divinity,

calculated to enlighten the understanding, purify the heart, promote the cause of holiness, and make men wise unto salvation.

CONDITIONS.

THE work will be handsomely printed in Folio, with a beautiful large new type, on fine demy paper.

The whole will be comprised in eighty numbers, at one eighth of a dollar each. If it unavoidably should exceed that number, the overplus will be delivered gratis.

I. A number shall be delivered every Saturday morning, stitched.

II. Number I. will be published on Saturday, May first, with which will be given an elegant frontispiece; and the subsequent numbers will be delivered regularly every week till the work is completed.

That every person may judge of the excellence of this inestimable work, the first number may be seen as a specimen, and if not approved, the money shall be returned.

Those who subscribe for twelve copies shall have one gratis.

I. In the course of the work will be given a variety of elegant copperplates.

II. To the last number will be added a list of the encouragers of this inestimable work.

III. The following is the size of the type with which the work is printed, which is well calculated for the use of churches:

As 56 numbers are already printed off, subscribers may be supplied with as many numbers, weekly, as they may find convenient.——The whole will be finished in June next.

In the Beginning God created the, &c. 6

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of THOMAS GRIFFIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated by the 15th of July next, that there may be a dividend made, according to law, and those who are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payments to

THOMAS GRIFFIN, jun. Admr.

May 20, 1790. 2 w5

To be Sold,
A New Brick House,
In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 16

THOMAS FREEMAN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the public, that he has opened an ENGLISH and MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, in the Free school, Annapolis, where will be taught reading, writing, and accounts, Euclid's Elements of geometry and trigonometry, with their application to all the branches of mathematics.

Mr. FREEMAN proposes to instruct a private class of young gentlemen in a regular course of mathematics, or any one particular branch thereof, as may be required.

May 24, 1790. 2 3w

JOSEPH COURT,

Has just RECEIVED, *per the* MARY, *Captain* BELL, *from* LONDON, *a* GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*

SEASONABLE GOODS;

Which he will sell at a very low advance, for

CASH, BILLS of EXCHANGE,
Or any kind of
COUNTRY PRODUCE,

At his Stores at Nottingham, Pig-Point and Tracey's Landing.

N. B. He has very stout good IRISH LINENS, from eighteen to twenty-pence currency per yard; he also expects a large assortment of OSNABURGHS, TICKLENBURGS, &c. from Bremen, in the ship Venus.

West River, May 15, 1790. 2 4 w

STAY-MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he prosecutes the STAY-MAKING BUSINESS, in the city of Annapolis, in the newest and most approved fashions. He has furnished himself with a general assortment of excellent stay trimmings, which will enable him to sell his work at the most reduced prices. Any ladies who shall honour him with their custom shall be supplied on the shortest notice, and every exertion will be uniformly made to give satisfaction to his customers.

JOHN RIGBY.

☞ LADIES, *who live at a Distance, may have Stays made to fit them by sending the Linings of their old Ones, or measuring in the following Manner:—*

1. From the top of the fore-part to the peek end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lace-hole.
3. Round the body close under the arms.
4. Round the waist.
5. Under the arms as low as the hip. 2
6. Cross the breast from arm to arm.

*** *Letters from the Country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. He will wait on Ladies at any Distance if sent for.* w6

ROYAL GIFT,
AND THE
KNIGHT of MALTA,

WILL cover MARES and JENNETS at Mount-Vernon, the ensuing season—thereafter one of them will be removed from thence. The price for mares will be ten dollars, half a dollar per week for pasturage, and two and six pence to the groom; and for jennets three guineas, and two and six-pence. No charge will be made for pasturage of the latter, provided they are taken away by the first of August; but if longer continued the above price will be demanded thenceforward per week. The pasture and fences are good, but no warranty will be given against escapes or accidents.

The qualities and sizes of these two animals have been often described, it is only necessary, therefore, to add, that they have increased in size since last year.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Manager.

March 1, 1790. 6 X

Donaldson and Gordon,

Coach and Harness-Makers, from Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced business in the line of their profession, on the south-west side of Gay-street, six doors below Market-street, where they now carry on the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS in its various branches. Any gentleman who may honour them with their custom shall be supplied on the shortest notice, and every exertion will be uniformly made to give satisfaction to their customers. 5

Baltimore, April 20, 1790. X

The subscriber has for SALE, lately imported in the Mary, captain Bodfield, from LONDON, the following GOODS, assorted in packages from £. 10 to £. 30 sterling cost, which he will dispose of at a very moderate advance, for CASH, TOBACCO or BILLS of EXCHANGE on LONDON, viz.

GERMAN Osnabrigs, Irish Linens, Dowlass and Sheeting, Lawns, Cambricks, Muslins and Dimities, Chintz and Calico Gown-Patterns, Romal, Pullicat and Chinese Handkerchiefs, Lawn and Muslin Ditto, and Aprons, &c.

The four first mentioned articles may be purchased by the piece or package, the others in packages only.

JONAS CLAPHAM.

Annapolis, May 10, 1790. X

THE subscribers having appointed THOMAS HODGKIN, jun. to receive and settle their debts—all persons to us indebted are hereby requested to make immediate payment to him, and his receipt will be a sufficient discharge against

CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

May 26, 1790. 2 X

The beautiful HORSE

ROEBUCK,

WILL cover MARES this season at the subscriber's plantation, in Charles county, at the low price of five pounds currency per mare, and one dollar to the groom, but if the money is paid when the mare is taken away, three pounds, and one dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu of the five pounds. It is useless to insert his pedigree as it is well known, but it may be seen at his stable. ROEBUCK's stock is remarkable, both for the turf and saddle, I believe equal to any in the state. Good pasturage is provided for mares that come a distance, gratis, and great care will be taken of them; but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Charles county, March 6, 1790. 9

PITT

WILL stand this season at Mr. Bullen's stables, in the city of Annapolis, and on the north side of Severn river, and will cover at the moderate price of twenty-five shillings, or one and an half barrels of corn, to be paid before the mare goes to the horse, or pass their note of hand for three barrels of corn, payable on or before the first day of December next; the horse will be every Friday and Saturday on the north side of Severn. PITT was got by Chatham, his dam, three-quarters blooded, by Figure, eight years old, jet black, in high order, fifteen hands high, handsome, strong and active.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 27, 1790. 3

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DELOZIER, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts on or before the first day of June next, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN RANDALL.

Who has on Hand,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

J. R.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790. 13 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD SPRIGG, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in proved, to

Rd. SPRIGG, jun. Admr. 3

OROONOKO,

STANDS at Mr. NICH. CARROLL's farm called The Plains, and covers at thirty shillings the season, cash, or three barrels of good sound corn, to be delivered on or before the fifteenth day of December next, at The Plains, or in the city of Annapolis, at the option of the owner of the horse. OROONOKO is upwards of fifteen hands high, was got by Old Sweeper out of a Lath mare; a deep bay, and rising six years old; his form is beautiful, and carriage elegant; spirit, strength and activity, are so blended in him as to render him a most eligible horse for the service he is put to.

JOHN MILLER, Overseer.

April 14, 1790. 5

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that I intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Prince-George's county, on the fifth Tuesday in June next, for a commission to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit, BELL-AIR, WOODCOCK's RANGE, Part of LARKIN's FOREST, RIDGELY's ADDITION, and Part of ENFIELD CHASE, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly lately made and provided. 3 7

BEN. OGLE.

April 5, 1790.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing one thousand acres, lying in Calvert county, and situated on the bay, including Great Cove Point; of the tract there are one hundred and fifty acres of excellent marsh, and of the upland about two hundred and fifty acres cleared, part of it in culture; on the land there are two tobacco houses 40 by 24, in good repair, and several small houses for the accommodation of tenants; two thriving young apple-orchards, containing together about four hundred trees; it abounds with fine timber, oak, hickory, chesnut and pine; there might be one hundred acres of excellent meadow ground made at no considerable expence. The land is well watered, and affords a sufficient stream for a grist and saw-mill. A great proportion of the land lies level, and is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.—There is an excellent fishery at Cove-point, and a pond that furnishes very fine oysters. There are few places that exceed this for wild-fowl. A clear and indisputable right, with a general warranty, will be made the purchaser. Three years credit will be given on bond and approved security; but the payment of the interest will be expected annually. Any person inclined to view the land may see it by applying to the subscriber, who resides near it and the mouth of Patuxent river.

JESSE BOURNE, sen.

Calvert county, May 8, 1790. 4

POST-OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS.

CONSIDERABLE trouble and inconvenience having arisen to the late Postmaster at this office, from the practice of charging the postage of letters—the present Postmaster informs all persons interested, that no letters will, in future, be delivered from his office unless the postage is first paid. Those, therefore, who send their servants for Letters, are desired to send the Money at the same time, to avoid a disappointment, as this determination will be rigidly adhered to, by

SAM. GREEN, D. P. M. 5

FOR SALE,

That VALUABLE

HOUSE AND LOT,

In Annapolis, which belongs to captain Alexander Trueman.

☞ *POSSESSION will be delivered immediately. Apply to*

G. DUVALL.

May 22, 1790. 2

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscribers intend to apply to the next August court, of Frederick county, for a commission under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to establish the bounds and lines of two tracts of LAND known by the names of RETIREMENT CORRECTED, and HALF-MOON, lying in the county aforesaid.

HUGH FERGUSSON,
JOHN FERGUSSON.

May 9, 1790. 2 w4

FOR SALE.

Agreeably to the Directions of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, *Agent to the State of Maryland, will be* EXPOSED to SALE, *to the* Highest Bidder, *for* Cash *only, on Tuesday, the twenty-second Day of June next, at Frederick-Town,*

ONE brick two story dwelling house, and lot of ground, fronting on Market-street, together with other improvements thereon; one other dwelling house and brick smith's shop, and lot of ground, fronting on Church-street, with sundry other improvements thereon, the property of HENRY FOALLER.

Also, will be SOLD, on Wednesday, the 23d of June, one hundred acres of valuable land, called The Resurvey on Turn-Stile, situate about five miles from Frederick town, the property of RICHARD BUTLER.

And, on Thursday, the 24th of June, will be sold, part of a valuable tract of land called Peace and Plenty, situate on Owen's creek, about fifteen miles from Frederick-town, the property of THOMAS OGLE.

Also, on Friday, the 25th of June, will be SOLD, three hundred acres of land called Stoney Meadow, and part of the Resurvey on Waggoner's Luck, situate within twenty-six miles of Frederick-town, and five miles of Westminster-town, the property of PETER MOSSER, the whole of which is severally seized and taken by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of the general court, at the suit of the state of Maryland, and directed to me,

☞ The several sales will begin precisely at eleven o'clock on each day.

P. MANTZ, Sheriff.

Frederick county, May 17, 1790. 3X

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of FRANK LEEKE, late of Prince-George's county, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated that they may be settled, and those who are indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

ANNE LEEKE, Admx.

Upper-Marlborough, Prince-George's county, May 24, 1790. 2 w3

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN

APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eastern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790. 10

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

if 49 *James Williams.*

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to 49 *J. W.*

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship OLIVE BRANCH,
Captain LEONARD,
From LONDON,

A General Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be SOLD on the most REASONABLE TERMS for

Cash or Country Produce,

BY

JOHN PETTY, & CO.

At their Stores at Queen-Anne and Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent, and at Port-Tobacco, on Patowmack.

The SHIP

WILLING TOM,

Captain THOMAS HUNTER,

IS daily expected in Patuxent, from London, and will take TOBACCO on consignment to Messieurs YATES, PETTY, and YATES, in LONDON, as will also the brig FAME, capt. WILSON, now loading at Nanjemoy, on Patowmack, for which, if required, an advance will be made in GOODS and CASH, by

J. PETTY, and CO.

May 17, 1790. 2

CAME into the plantation I now live on, near Allen's Fresh, some time in the month of August, 1789, two red STEERS, marked with a hole and crop in each ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

OWEN BRADY.

Charles county, May 16, 1790. 2 w3

TAKEN up as a STRAY by JOSEPH SELBY, living on the Head of South River, a bright bay HORSE, of about fourteen hands and a half high, and appears to be about eight years old, hath no perceivable brand, or shoes, and does not appear to have ever been rode, has some white spots below his ears, trots and canters well. The owner may have him again by proving property and paying charges. 2

IN CHANCERY, May 17, 1790.

ORDERED,

ON application of the trustee of JOSEPH THOMPSON, of St. Mary's county, that the second day of August next be limited and appointed for the creditors of the said Joseph Thompson to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustee, that the same may be, on that day, liquidated and adjusted; and it is ordered that four weeks notice thereof, as soon as conveniently may be, be published in Mess. Green's and Goddard's news-papers.

Test. 2 SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

IN CHANCERY, May 5th, 1790.

ORDERED,

ON application of the trustee of JOHN HALKERSTON, of Prince-George's county, that the second day of August next be limited and appointed for the creditors of the said John Halkerston to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustee that the same may be, on that days liquidated and adjusted; and it is ordered that three weeks notice thereof, as soon as conveniently may be, be published in Mess. Green's and Goddard's news-papers.

Test. 3X SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

IN CHANCERY, May 5th, 1790.

ORDERED,

ON application of the trustees of WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE, of Prince-George's county, that the second day of August next, be limited and appointed for the creditors of the said William Sprigg Bowie to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustees, that the same may be, on that day, liquidated and adjusted; and it is ordered, that three weeks notice thereof, as soon as conveniently may be, be published in Messrs. Green's and Goddard's news-papers.

Test. 3X SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

TO BE RENTED,

The HOUSE now occupied by Gabriel Duvall, Esquire. *Possession may be had on the first day of July.—The above Property will be Sold for Cash or on Credit. Inquire of*

4 *THE PRINTERS.*

TAKEN up as a STRAY by the subscriber, living in Charles county, a small black bay HORSE, about twelve and a half hands high, no perceivable brand, long tail and mane, his gates unknown, as he is not broke. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away.

2 Wm. WATERS.

Samuel Hutton,

COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his customers, and a generous public in general, that he has furnished himself with a parcel of excellent well seasoned timber, and that he still carries on the above business in all its various branches, and most approved fashions, on the shortest notice, and lowest terms. He will take in payment any kind of country produce, for any kind of carriages, or repairs, at the market price. He has several new and second hand carriages and sulkeys on hand, which he will sell low on the above terms. Orders from the country will be duly attended to.

P. S. I want to hire a BLACKSMITH acquainted with COACH WORK.

Annapolis, Cornhill-street, March 25, 1790. 5 cop 8w

To the PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having purchased of Mrs. Ann James, widow of Doctor Thomas James, for a valuable consideration, the genuine receipt for making the celebrated JAMES's WATERS, well known for their efficacy in many grievous complaints:—He gives this public notice, that, on the first of June, or some time in that month, all persons who apply at his house in Port-Tobacco, Charles county, may be supplied with that valuable medicine. That no one may look on this as a deception, the following affidavit is subjoined:

Charles county, ss.

"THEN Anne James personally appeared before me, and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, to the best of her knowledge, that the receipt which she has bargained, sold and delivered to Ignatius Simpson, was left by her husband, and that it is the true receipt for making the celebrated James's Waters.——Witness my hand and seal this 30th day of March, 1790."

(Signed) R. PENDALL, (L. S.)

The benefits received, and cures made, by this valuable medicine, are too well known, both in Maryland and Virginia, to need a repetition.

IGNATIUS SIMPSON.

Port-Tobacco, April 29, 1790. 3

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2265.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1790.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT FOR NATURALIZATION.

Passed July Session, 1779.

WHEREAS the increase of people is a means to advance the wealth and strength of this state; And whereas many foreigners, from the lenity of our government, the security afforded by our constitution and laws, to civil and religious liberty, the mildness of our climate, the fertility of our soil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and settle in this state, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born subjects of this state do enjoy;

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every person who shall hereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom, or state, and shall, before the governor and the council, or before the general-court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this state, repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat, and subscribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a quaker, menonist, or dunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do swear, or affirm, that I will hereafter become a subject to the state of Maryland, and will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the said state, and that I do not hold myself bound, to yield any allegiance, or obedience, to any king, or prince, or any other state or government;" (which said oath or affirmation, and subscription aforesaid, respectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby empowered to administer and take) shall thereupon, and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born subject of this state; and shall be, henceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born subject of this state; provided, that no person who shall become a natural born subject of this state, by virtue of this act, shall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council, or general assembly, or as a delegate to congress, unless such person shall have resided within this state seven years, previous to such election or appointment, and shall have the property in estate, required by the constitution and form of government, to execute any of the said offices respectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council shall, before the session of every general court, return a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration, respectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court: And any judge of the general court, administering and taking the said oath or affirmation, shall return, to the next general court, a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration, respectively, before him, and the time when taken, and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council, or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the said court, entered among the minutes of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration, shall be deemed and taken to be a sufficient testimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born subject, and as such, shall be allowed in every court of this state.

And, To encourage such foreigners to come and settle in this state: *Be it enacted*, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, coming into this state, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this state.

And, To encourage such foreigners, tradesmen, artificers and manufacturers, to come and settle in this state: *Be it enacted*, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, being a tradesman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this state, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this state.

An ACT for the relief of certain foreigners who have settled within this state, and for other purposes, supplemental to the act for Naturalization; passed the 22d of December, 1789.

WHEREAS the act for naturalization, passed at July session, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, declares, that every person, who shall hereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom or state, and shall repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat, and subscribe, the oath or affirmation in the same act prescribed, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court, shall thereupon, and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged, and taken, to be a natural born subject of this state; and shall be, thenceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights, and privileges, of a natural born subject of this state; subject, nevertheless, to the restrictions provided by the said act: And whereas, since the passage of the said act, divers foreigners have come into this state, and have settled, and become inhabitants thereof, and have been induced, from the various advantages afforded by our government, climate, soil, and commerce, to employ their money in the purchase of property, both real and personal, and to improve the same, thereby acquiring a just and equitable title to such property; but, through ignorance of the provisions contained in the beforementioned act, or apprehending that taking and subscribing the oaths of allegiance, in the usual manner, would entitle them to the advantages of property, the said foreigners have not taken and subscribed the oath, prescribed by the act for naturalization, under the particular circumstances required by the same; whereby their titles to such real property as they have acquired, since their settlement in this state, may be drawn in question, to their great prejudice and injury; and whereas the said foreigners have always manifested a firm attachment to our government and laws, and it is conceived that, by securing their interest in our soil, their affections to this country will be more fully confirmed, and that justice and policy require, that the hardships and inconveniences, under which they respectively labour, should be remedied; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all and every the said foreigners who, since their settlement in this state, have purchased and acquired, by any lawful and fair means, any portion of property, real, personal, or mixed, and have since possessed and enjoyed the same, and have still a just and equitable title thereto, whether such title be derived from grant, gift, purchase, or devise, shall, by virtue of this act, hold, possess, and enjoy, such property, real, personal, and mixed, as fully and amply, and, to all intents and purposes, as rightfully, as the said foreigners would have been entitled to hold, possess, and enjoy, the same, if they had respectively naturalized themselves, according to the express provisions contained in the said act for naturalization.

And be it further enacted, That in case any real property, purchased or acquired by foreigners, since the passage of the aforesaid act, hath been escheated, it is hereby declared, that all the right and title of this state to the said property so escheated, and to any property so escheatable, shall be and the same are hereby relinquished, and vested for ever hereafter in the said foreigners, their heirs, and assigns;—saving, nevertheless, to all persons whatsoever, who may have heretofore acquired titles to any such escheatable property under the laws of this state, their several and respective rights: And all and every person and persons, who may have purchased, or otherwise acquired, any real property, from or under the said foreigners or any of them, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, entitled to all and every advantage, with respect to such property, as if the same had been purchased, or acquired, from or under any foreigners who have naturalized themselves, according to the provisions of the said original act.

Provided nevertheless, That the said foreigners, respectively, before they shall receive the benefit of this act, shall naturalize themselves in the mode prescribed by the original act, on or before the first day of June next ensuing; any law to the contrary thereof notwithstanding: *And provided also*, That no applications, within the period limited by this act, to prejudice the rights of the said respective foreigners, or others, shall be admitted or received.

And, in order to carry the good intentions, as well of this, as of the said original act, into complete execution, *Be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid*, That the governor and council shall, and they are hereby requested to cause the said respective acts to be printed and published in the several news-papers within this state, for the space of six weeks after the end of this session of assembly, in the English, French, and German languages; and shall, also, cause the said original act to be published, in like manner, for the space of two weeks, in the month of May, in every year hereafter.

ETAT DE MARYLAND.

ARRET DE NATURALIZATION.

Passé dans la Séance de Novembre, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richesses et la force de cet Etat; et d'autant que la modération de notre Gouvernement, la sécurité donnée par notre Constitution et les Lois pour la liberté civile et religieuse, la douceur de notre Climat, la fertilité de notre Sol, et les avantages de notre Commerce, peuvent éxciter beaucoup d'Etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, si on les fesoit participants des avantages et des priviléges dont nos sujets naturels jouissent:

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée-Générale de Maryland a passé un arret, Que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet Etat, de quelque nation, royaume, ou état, que ce soit, et qui répétera et signera, pardevant le Gouverneur et son Conseil, ou pardevant la Cour-Générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses Juges, ou pardevant quelque Cour de Comté de cet Etat, une déclaration de sa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera, et signera le serment suivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il est quaqre, menonist, ou dunker) *savoir*:—"Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je serai "dorénavant fidel sujet de l'Etat de Maryland, et que "je ne me crois point obligé d'être soumis à l'obéissance "d'aucun Roi ou Prince, ou d'aucun autre Etat ou Gou- "vernement,"—(lequel serment, ou affirmation, et signature susdit, sera administré et pris, respectivement, par le Gouverneur et le Conseil, ou par la Cour-Générale, ou par quelqu'un de ses Juges, ou par quelque Cour de Comté, lesquels sont munis de ce pouvoir) sera, dorénavant, estimé et considéré comme sujet natif de cet Etat, et sera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des priviléges du dit Etat; pourvu, que personne de ceux qui en seront devenu sujets, en vertu de cet Arrêt, ne soit élu pour servir dans aucun emploi civil, comme Gouverneur, Membre du Conseil ou de l'Assemblée-Générale, ou Délegué du Congrés, qu'il n'ait fait sa résidence, dans cet Etat, sept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointement, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds réquiré par la Constitution et la Forme du Gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le Greffier du Conseil portera, à la Séance de chaque Cour-Générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signés le dit serment ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, respectivement, pardevant le Gouverneur, at pardevant le Conseil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au Greffier de la Cour-Générale, et pour être mis dans les mémoires de la dite Cour: Et tout Juge de la Cour-Générale, qui aura administré et pris le dit serment, ou affirmation, portera à la premiere Cour-Générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, réspectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'il l'auront pris et fait, au Greffier de la Cour-Générale, pour être enrégistrée dans les mémoires de la dite Cour.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le Greffier du Conseil, ou quelque Juge de la Cour-Générale, ou le Greffier de la dite Cour, ou celui de quelque Cour de Comté, donnera à toute personne, qui aura pris et signé le dit serment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroit, par la liste de quelque Juge de la dite Cour, enrégistrée dans les mémoires; que toute personne qui aura pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, sera estimé dans toutes les Cours de cet Etat, sujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les Etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, *qu'il soit ordonné*, Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et signeront la déclaration, et le serment, ou affirmation susdits, seront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute Impôt, pendant deux ans aprés leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les Gens de Metiers, ou Artisans, et les Manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'etablir dans cet Etat, *qu'il soit ordonné*, Qu'il ne sera imposé aucun Impôt sur eux, ni sur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet Etat; pourvu, qu'ils prennent et signent la déclaration et le serment, ou l'affirmation, susdit.

ARRET *pour subvenir au* Soulagement de *certains* ETRANGERS *qui se sont établis dans cet Etat, et pour d'autres Desseins; supplies à l'*ARRET *de* NATURALIZATION, *passé le 22d* Décembre, 1789.

D'AUTANT que l'Arrêt pour la Naturalization, passé dans la Séance de Juillet, l'an mil sept cens soixants et dix-neuf, déclare, que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet Etat, de quelque nation, royaume, ou état que ce soit, et répétera et signera une déclaration de sa croyance dans la Religion Chrétienne, et prendera, répétera, et signera le serment, ou l'affirmation, prescrite et ordonné par le dit Arrêt, pardevant le Gouverneur et son Conseil, ou pardevant la Cour-Générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses Juges, ou pardevant quelque Cour de Comté, sera, alors et dorénavant, regardé et consideré comme sujet naturel de cet Etat; et sera, à l'avenir, en droit de jouir de toute la liberté et des priviléges d'un sujet naturel de cet Etat; néanmoins, assujettis aux réstrictions réferées par le dit Arrêt: Et d'autant que, depuis que cet Arrêt est passée, divers Etrangers sont venus dans cet Etat, et s'y sont établis, et en sont devenus habitants, et ont été portés, par les différents avantages accordés par notre Gouvernement, par le Climat, par le Sol, par le Commerce, et par la facilité d'employer leur argent d'achter des biens meubles et immeubles, et de les faire valoir, en acquérant des titres justes et équitables pour les dits biens; mais, par l'ignorance des choses contenues dans l'Arrêt cidevant mentionnée, ou, en concevant qu'en prenant et signant le serment d'obéissance, dans la forme ordinaire, ils seroient en droit de jouir des avantages que jouissent les sujets naturels, les dits Etrangers n'ont pas pris et signé le serment prescrit par l'Arrêt pour la Naturalization, sous les circonstances particulières qui en étoit requises; c'est pourquoi les titres acquis pour les achats des biens à fonds qu'ils ont acheté, depuis leur établissement dans cet Etat, pourouient être éxamines, ce qui leur seroit très préjudicieble et injurieux: Et d'autant que les dits Etrangers ont tou

jours manifesté un grand attachement pour notre Gouvernement et nos Loix, et que nous concevons, qu'en mettant leurs biens en sureté dans notre païs, que leur affection pour cet Etat sera plus entiérement confirmée, et que la justice et le politique réquére, que les peines et les inconvénients, qu'il souffrent, soient rémédiés,

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée-Générale de Marsland a passée un Arret, dans lequel il est entendû, Que tous les Etrangers qui depuis leur établissement dans cet Etat, ont acneté et acquis, par des voies justes et légitimes, quelques biens meubles et immeubles, et qui, depuis, les ont possedé et jouit, et qui en ont encore des titres justes et équitables, soit qu'ils leur fussent légués par concession, par dons, ou par testament, en vertu de cet Arrêt, auront possession et jouïront des dits biens, meubles et immeubles, aussi entiérement et amplement, à tous égards, et aussi légitimement comme si les dits Etrangers auroient été en droit de tenir, d'avoir, et de jouir les dites biens, s'ils se fussent faits naturalizer, suivant les formes contenues dans le dit Arrêt pour la Naturalization.

Et qu'il soit encore ordonné, Que, si en cas quelque bien à fond, acheté, ou acquis, par des Etrangers, depuis que le suldit Arrêt est passé, a été confisqué, il est déclaré, par ces présentes, que tous les droits et les titres de cet Etat, contre le dit bien, confisqué de cette maniere, et contre tout bien confiscable, soient, et sont par ce moyen, abandonnés, et investis à jamais, aux dits Etrangers, leurs héritiers, ou substitués: Cédant, néanmoins, à toute personne qui oura acquis des titres, pour aucun de ces biens confiscables, sous les loix de cet Etat, les divers droits: Et toute personne qui aura acheté, ou acquis, quelque bien à fond, des dits Etrangers, sera, et est ici déclaré, en droit de tous les avantages que ce bien peut produire, comme s'il avoit été acheté ou acquis de quelque Etranger, qui se soit naturalizé selon les ordonnances du dit Arrêt original.

A condition, néanmoins, Que les dits Etrangers se naturalizeront, dans la forme prescrite par l'Arrêt original, auparavant de recevoir l'avantage de cet Arrêt; laquelle naturalization sera avant, ou sur, le premier jour du mois de Juin prochain; toute ordonnance contraire à celle-ci, sera illégale: *Pourvu,* Qu'aucune application ne se fasse, au-dessous du tems limité par cet Arrêt, pour préjudicier les droits des dits Etrangers, ou autres, et qu'elle ne soint admises ni reçues.

Et, à fin du continuer les bonnes intentions, tant par ces présents que par celles de l'Arrêt original, et es mener à une entiere exécution, *Qu'il soit encore ordonné par l'autorité susdite,* Que le Gouverneur et son Conseil, seront et sont ainsi priés, de faire imprimer les dits Arrêts, dans les diverses Gazettes de cet Etat, pendant l'éspace de six semaines après la fin de cet Séance d'Assemblée, dans les langues Françoises, Allemandes, et Angloises; et le dit Arrêt original sera publié, dorenavan, de la même maniere, pendant l'éspace de deux semaines, toutes les ans, dans le mois de Mai.

STAAT von MARYLAND.

Verordnung wegen der Aufnahme unter die Landeseingebohrnen genemiget in der Sitzung vom November, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung des Volks ein Mittel ist, die Reichtuemer und Stærke eines Staats zu befœrdern viele Fremde durch unsere gelinde Regierung; die Sicherheit unserer Verordnungen und gesetze zur buergerlichen und Religions Freiheit; die Mildigkeit unserer Himmels, Gegend; die Fruchtbarkeit unsers Bodens un die Vortheile unsers Handels, aufgemuntert werden mœgen, zu kommen und sich in diesem Staat niederzulassen, wenn sie an den Vorrechten und Vortheilen, welche die natuerlich Eingebornen Unterthanen dieses Staats geniessen Theilnehmen konnen.

So ist daher durchdie Allgemeine Versammlung von Maryland verordnet, Dass eine yede Person welche kuenftig in diessen Staat kommit, von was Volk, Reich oder Staat sie sey soll vor dem Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichts hofe, oder einem Richter, oder vor einem Gerichte einer Grafschaft, dieses Staats wiederhohlen und unterschreiben eine Erklaerung ihres Glaubens-Bekœntnisses der Christlichen Religion und liesten wiederholen und unterschrieben den folgenden Eid oder Bekraeftigung er sei ein Quaker, Menonist or Dunker, nemlich;—" Ich, A. B. schwoere oder bekraeftige, " dass ich hinfuero ein Untherthan des Staats von Maryland seyn will, besagtem Staat treu und gehorsam " zu seyn, mich auch nicht verbindlich halten will, " einen Koenige oder Prinzen, oder einem andern " Staat, oder Regierung einigen Gehorsam und Unter- " wuerfigkeit zu leisten"—(Welcher besagte Eid oder Bekræftigung und Unterschrift wie vorhin bemerkt, der Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und Rath, der Allgemeine Gerichtshof, oder ein von den Richter desshalb, oder ein Gerichtshof einer Grafschaft hiedurch bemaechtigetzu verwalten und zu nehmen) eine solche Person hierauf und hiernach geachted werden, beurtheilt und erkant als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan dieses Staats, und inskuenftige zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Vorrechten eines natuerlich eingebohrnen Unterthan dieses Staats berechtiget zuseyn mit der Bedingung, dass keine Person, welche ein eingebohrner natuerlicher Unterthan dieses Staats durch Kraft dieser Verordnung wird, bestimmet werden solle zu einem œffentlichen Amt oder zum Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) Mitglied des Raths oder der Allgemeinen Versammlung oder als Abgeordneter zum congress gewæhlet werden soll, es sey denn dass solche Person bereits sieben Yahre in diesem Staat gewohnet habe, vor solcher Wahl oder Bestimmung, auch soll sodann ein solcher das Eigenthum und Vermœgen besitzen, welches durch die Gesetze und Vorschrift der Regierung erfordert wird um ein solches Amt in der Maasse zu fuehren

Es ist auch deshalb verordnet, Dass der Schreiber der Raths versammlung vor der sitzung einer jeden Allgemeinen Versammlung eine genaue Liste der Nahmen der Personen fuehren und vorlegen solle von denen, die da angenommen haben, geleistet und unterschrieben den besagten Eid oder Bekræftigung, und besagte Erklærung in Betracht dessen auffuehren vor dem Oberbefehlhaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath auch die zeit bemerken, wenn er uebernommen und geleistet sey, an dem Schreiber der Allgemeinen Raths versamlung um eingefuehret zu werden in die Verzeichnisse der besagten Versammlung und jeder Richter der Allgemeinen Gerichtshof, welcher verwaltet und annimmt den besagten Eid oder Bekræftigung, soll uebergeben an die nechste Allgemeine Versammlung eine Liste der Nahmen der Personen, welche lietten und den besagten Eid und Bekræftigung unterschreiben sollen und in Betracht dessen dieselbe Erklærung vor ihm machen und die zeit bestimmen wenn sie angenommen und geleistet, an den Shreiber des Allgemienen Gerichtshofes, eingefuehret zu werden.

Und ist daher verordnet, Dass einer yeden Person ein Versicherungs Schein gegeben werde, durch den Schreiber der Raths Versammlung, oder eines Richters der Allgemienen oder des Gerichtshofes einer Grafschaft wenn sie angenommen und unterschrienen hat den besagten Eid oder Bekræftigung und geleistet und unterschrieben die besagte Erklærung wie zu ersehen aus der Liste des Schreibers des Allgemienen Gerichtshofes oder eines yeden Richters des besagten Gerichtshofes eingefueret in die Verzeichnisse von Personen die den besagten Eid oder Bekræftigung gethan geleistet und unterschrieben haben und soll dieser Versicherungs Schein sodann ein zeuegniss seyn und ein Beweis, dass ein solcher als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan geachtet und angenommen werden soll, auch zu yeden Gerichtshofe dieses Staats als ein solcher zugelassen werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremde aufzumuntern zukommen und sich in diesem Staat niederzulassen; *So ist verordnet,* Dass einem solchen Fremden, der in diessen Staat kommt, die Versicherung, den Eid und die Bekræftigung geleistet und unterschrieben hat, wie vorher bemerket, weder ihn noch seinem Eigenthum wærend zwey Yahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staat keine Taxe soll aufgeleget werden, und um solche Fremde; als Kaufleute Kuenstler und Werkmeister aufzumuntern, in diesen Staat zu kommen und sich niederzulassen.

So ist verordnet, Dass einen solchen Fremden oder seinen Eigenthum keine Taxe aufgeleget werden soll, er sey ein Handelsmann Kuenstler oder Werkmeister der in diessen staat kommt, annimt und unterschriebt die Erklærung, den Eid oder Versicherung wie vorhin bemeldet vor Ablauf von vier Yahren nach seiner Ankunft in diessen Staat.

Verordnung zur Erleichterung gewisser Fremden, die sich in diesem Staat nieder gelassen und zu andern Absichten, als ein zusatz zu der Verordnung von der Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen des Landes, genehmiget den 21*ten December,* 1789.

DA die Verordnung von der Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen des Landes, genehmiget in der Sitzung im Julius des Jahrs ein tausend sieben hundert neuen und siebenzig, erklæret, dass yede Person welche in der Folge in diesem Staat kommt, von was fuer Volck, Reich oder Staat sie sey und wiederholet und unterschreibt die Erklærung von ihren Glauben in der Christlichen Religion und annimt, wieder holet und unterschreibt den Eid oder Versicherung, in der selben Verordnung vorgeschrieben; vor dem Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) oder dem Rath oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichtshofe oder einem von den Richter oder vor dem Gerichtshofe einer yeden Grafschaft, soll deshalb und darnach geachtet, beurtheilt und angenommen werden, als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan dieses Staats und sol zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Vorrechten eines natuerlich eingebohrnen Unterthans dieses Staats berechtiget seyn; nichtdestoweniger aber unterworffen seyn denen durch diese Verordnung bestimmten Einschrænkungen und wenn eben zu der zeit, da diese Verordnung genehmiget worden, verschiedene Fremde in diesen Staat gecommen sind; sich besetzt haben und da durch Einwohner worden sind, auch bewogen durchdie verschiedenen Vortheile, durch unsere Regierung; Himmels gegend, Boden und Gewerbe bewuerket, ihr Geld anzuwenden und Eigenthum zu kauffen es sey bewegliches od r unbewegliches, und solches zu vermehren, hiedurch zu erwerben einen gerechten und billigen Anspruch auf solches Eingenthum, aber durch Unwissenheit der in der vorbemeldeten Verordnung enthaltenen Dinge oder ohne zu verstehen, dass diese Annahme und Unterschrift des Eides der Treue in der gewœhnlichen Art sie berechtigen werde die Vortheile des Eigenthums, und solche Fremde nicht angenommen haben und nicht unterschrieben den durch die Verordnung von der Aufnahme unter die Engebohrnen vorgeschriebenen Eid unter den besondern Umstænden die dazu erforderlich sind weshalb ihr Anrecht zu sothanen wesentlichen Eigenthum als sie seit ihrer Neiderlassung erworben haben in diesem Staat und zu ihren grœssten Nachtheil und Schaden in einigen Anspruch genommen werden mœge. Und wenn sothane besagte Fremden eine bestændige Zuneigung zu unserer Regierung und Gesetzen jederzeit bezeuget haben und es erweislich ist durch Anlegung ihres Vermœgens in diesem Lande, dass sie dazu eine Neigung haben und eben dadurch bestætiget wird und es sodann Gerichtigkeit und Staatsklugheit erfordert, dass Beschewerde und Ungemach dem sie in diesen Betracht unterworffen sind, von ihnen entlediget werden.

So ist deshalb verordnet, durch die Allgemeine Versammlung von Maryland, Dass alle und yede vorbemeldete Fremde, welche seit ihrer Niederlassung in diesem Staat durch gesetzmæssige und redliche Mittel einen Theil eines Eigenthums, es sey bewiglich oder unbewiglich oder vermischt angekauft und erworben haben und bisdahin einen ruhigen und billigen Anspruch behaupten, es mag seyn, dass solche Ansprueche hergeleitet werden von Verwilligung, Schenkung, Kauff oder Testament; so sollen sie Kraft dieser Verordnung solches behalten, besitzen und geniessen, solches bewegliches, unbewegliches oder vermischtes Eigenthum, so vollkommen und richtig und zu allen Absichten und Zwecken so rechtmæssig als besagte Fremde berechtiget worden, zu behalten, besitzen und geniessen, dasselbe, als wenn sie in Betracht dessen unter die Landes eingebohrnen aufgenommen worden nach der ausdrucklichen Vorschrift in der besagten Verordnung fuer die Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen.

Und ist daher ferner verordnet, Dass im fall ein wesentliches Eigenthum von Fremden seit der Genehmigung vorbemeldeter Verordnung erkauft oder erworben, in gerichtliche Verhaft genommen sey; so ist hiedurch erklæret, dass alle Rechte und Ansprueche dieses staats zu dem besagten Eigenthum so in Gerichtliche Verhaft genommen und zu einen solchen Eigenthum, so in Gerichtliche Verhaft genommen werden kann; mœgen und seyn hiedurch aufgehoben und demnach solchen Fremden ins kuenftige wieder ertheilet werden; sollen auch deren Erben und Bevollmæchtigten ueberlassen, auch allen Personen, wer es auch sey, die diesem zuvor einen Anspruch zu solchen in gerichtliche Verhaft genommenen Eigenthum unter den Gesetzen und Rechten dieses Staats erworben und yede oder alle Personen, welche von besagten Fremden ein wesentliches Eigenthum gekauft oder auf andre weise enworben haben, sollen hiedurch erklæret und berechtiget seyn zu allen und yeden Vortheil und Nutzen in Ansehung solchen Eigenthums, als wenn es erkaufft oder erworben wære von einem solchen Fremden selbst, der unter die Eingebohren aufgenommen worden nach dem Inhalt der besagten uhrsprueenglichen Verordnung.

Nichtdestowineger mit der Bedingung, dass die besagten Fremden hingegen ehe und befor sie die Wohlthat dieser Verordnung geniessen, sich zuvor unter die Eingebohren aufnehmen lassen sollen, nach der vorgeschriebenen Weise durch die urspruengliche Verordnung an oder vor den ersten Tag des nechstfolgenden Junius, es mag nichts destoweniger entgegen seyn welchem Gesetze es wolle mit der Bedingung auch, dass keine Deutungen in der durch diese Verordnung bestimmten zeit zum Natchteil der Richte besagter Fremden oder anderer zugelassen oder angenommen werden sollen. Und um diese gute absicht sowol dieser, als besagter ursprunglichen Verordnung in vœllige Ausuebung zu setzen, so ist ferner unter vorbesagten Ansehen verordnet, dass der Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und Rath hiedurch ersuchet werden, zu verfuegen, dass die bemerkte Verordnung in den verschiedenen Zeitungen in diesem Staat in Zeit von sechs Wochen nach Vollendung dieser Sitzung der Versammlung gedruckt und bekannt gemacht werde in der Englischen Deutschen und Franzœ, fischen Sprache, auch zugleich zu verfuegen, dass die uhrspruengliche Verordnung auf gleicheweis in einer zeit von zwey Wochen yedes Yahr im Monath May bekannt gemachte werde.

PARIS.

Proceedings of the National Assembly.

Wednesday, March 17.

THE president announced a letter from M. de Montmorin, the minister for foreign affairs. The purport of the letter was, that the Sieur Vandernoot, styling himself plenipotentiary of the people of Brabant, had in January last addressed a letter to the king, which contained a declaration of independence. That the letter had been returned unopened—that on Thursday last two of the people of Brabant, announcing themselves deputies of the Belgic states, had again expressed a wish to the minister for foreign affairs, that he might receive a letter addressed to his majesty.—That his majesty was of opinion, that the same reasons that formerly moved him not to receive such letter, continued in full force—he therefore willed the same might be communicated to the assembly.

M. de la Fayette observed, that however much he respected the congress of Brabant, he could not yet perceive in them the true representatives of the people; he was therefore of opinion, that the assembly, after the example of the king, should not receive the letter addressed to them by the president of the congress of Brabant.

The order of the day brought on the further discussion of the plan of the municipality of Paris relative to the sale of church lands; and after several members had delivered their sentiments on the subject, the assembly decreed the four following articles:

I. That the demesne and ecclesiastical estates, of which a sale had been ordered by a decree of the 19th of December last, to the extent of four hundred millions shall be immediately sold and alienated by the municipality of Paris, and by the other municipalities of the kingdom, to those who wish to make a purchase thereof.

II. That in pursuance thereof twelve commissioners shall be appointed by the national assembly from their own number, to advise with the members elected by the municipality of Paris, on the estimate of such estates, to the extent of two hundred millions. That the definitive sale of the said estates shall be made in terms of the conditions which shall be ultimately settled; and moreover, upon condition that the municipality of Paris transfer to the aforesaid estimate such portion of the said estates as shall be agreed on by the other municipalities, on the same terms with that of the municipality of Paris.

III. That previous to the sale, an account shall be given in by such commissioners, to the national assembly, of the result of their investigations, and the estimates of skilful persons, on the value of such estates.

IV. That notwithstanding the term of fifteen years is laid down in the plan of the municipality of Paris, as the period for completing the sale, the commissaries of the national assembly shall employ themselves on the best means of effectuating a complete liquidation thereof, previous to that term: and, to attain that object, it is ordered, that under the inspection of the said commissaries, the said municipalities shall be bound without delay to put up the said estates to sale, from time to time, till a purchaser shall appear, who shall offer the price fixed by the estimate.

LONDON, *March* 23.

A person lately convicted at the county assizes for Hertford, for the assault and robbery of a farmer, was discovered by the sagacity of a dog, in the following manner:—The offender, some time after the fact was committed, being at St. Alban's market, though at first unknown to the farmer, was singled out among a crowd by the dog, which, by barking, snarling, and other offensive dispositions, so much irritated the farmer, that, not knowing the owner of the animal, he told him that he ought to be prosecuted for keeping such a dog unmuzzled; this exciting the farmer's attention he soon recollected the person of the other, his dress, &c. that he was apprehended, and has been convicted of the robbery.

PORTSMOUTH, *April* 25.

A gentleman of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, took the following method lately to preserve peach trees from being injured by worms, caterpillars, &c. He

cleared away the gum that iſſued out of the tree affected by the worm, ſtrewed a little flour of brimſtone round the root, and covered it with fine mould that it might not blow away, yet ſo that the ſun might operate through and cauſe the brimſtone to fumigate, which deſtroyed the worms; one pound of brimſtone is ſufficient for two hondred trees. The ſame kind of ſulphur he alſo found to be deſtructive to caterpillars. In the latter caſe his plan was as follows: He ſplit the end of a pole or ſtick, put therein a few brimſtone matches, ſet them on fire, and held the pole under the neſt. This deſtroys the caterpillars. A pole thus lighted will ſerve for three or four neſts.

BOSTON, *May* 24.

CURIOUS MECHANISM.

Every friend to this country, to ſcience and the liberal arts, muſt feel the moſt pleaſurable ſenſations in obſerving the rapid improvements which are made in the various branches of mechanic arts. It is with pleaſure we announce, that our countryman and townſman, doctor Joſiah Leavitt, has lately conſtructed and completed an organ under a harpſicord; a piece of mechaniſm ſo curious, was never before attempted or executed in America: Either inſtrument may be played upon ſeparately, or with the greateſt eaſe be connected together. The tones are exceedingly ſweet, and when combined, afford a rich and pleaſing variety. Thoſe ladies and gentlemen of taſte and knowledge who have been and heard it, have not heſitated to expreſs their approbation; and Mr. Selby, whoſe ſuperior knowledge is too well known to be doubted, has pronounced as his opinion, that it is ſuperior to any inſtrument of the kind he ever ſaw. It was built by deſire of, and is now owned by Mr. Abiel Smith, of this town. Doctor Leavitt has begun another, to be put under a forte piano, to be completed in two months. A harpſicord alone is truly pleaſing, and a forte piano alone extremely agreeable; but when combined with an organ, and touched by the fingers of the fair, are truly raptur us and tranſporting.

GOSHEN, (*N. Y.*) *May* 11.

The following paragraph appeared in a news-paper of the 13th of November, 1775, which was printed in the city of Dublin, (Ireland) entitled, SAUNDERS's NEWS-LETTERS:——

WE are aſſured by ſome of the moſt eminent gentlemen of the faculty that the preſent cold, or influenza, though very rife, is not contagious. It chiefly ſeizes the ſtrong and healthy who keep irregular hours; it is not very common in hoſpitals or gaols, nor violently attacks women or thoſe who ſeldom go abroad. It appears very ſimilar to a fever which raged in the year 1655, in London, which is accurately deſcribed by Dr. Sydenham, and which, by ignorant practitioners, was taken for a pleuriſy or peripneumony. Few perſons afflicted with it, unleſs their puiſe is very bold and quick, or an acute pain is felt in the ſide, ſhould loſe any blood. The ſoft mucilages, as linſeed tea ſweetened with honey, barley water, rice gruel and vinegar whey, (to every quart of which a drachm of nitre may be added) are the beſt drinks; bathing the feet in warm water going to bed, and afterwards drinking a pint of weak lemon punch, very four, has had a good effect upon many; aſh, and freſh meats are improper till the matter expectorated becomes white, and is coughed up without pain. Ripe melting fruits are very ſalutary; boiled vegetables may be allowed, but unripe fruits are pernicious; the patient ſhould go early to bed, and lie two hours longer than his uſual time in the morning, without laying on any additional quantity of cloaths to procure a ſweat; if the body is coſtive the common clyſter injected daily has an admirable effect.

Balſam of ſulphur, ſaffron, the paregorick elixir, ſpirit of hartſhorne, and all medicines of the healing kind, are found to be attended with very dangerous conſequences. The ſuppoſition of the air being a contagious quality in the air, as aſſerted by ſome, which cauſes freſh meat to become inſtantly putrid, is as ridiculous as it is unphiloſophical.

The following RECEIPT *is an infallible* CURE *for the preſent* COLDS *and* COUGHS.

TAKE anniſeeds, beat them very fine in a mortar, then ſift the powder through a lawn ſieve, then take liquorice root cut acroſs the grain in thin ſlices, dry it before the fire till crilp, then powder and ſift it as above, then take ſenna, clean picked, powder and ſift likewiſe, then take of the anniſeed powder a quarter of an ounce, ſenna a quarter of an ounce, grated ginger one drachm, flour of ſulphur three drachms, mix all in four ounces of the beſt honey; take about the ſize of a middling nutmeg whenever the cough is troubleſome; it may be taken as often as the patient pleaſes.

NEW-YORK, *May* 31.

The governor and legiſlative council of the province of Canada, have iſſued an act in addition to the act for regulating the inland commerce of that province, whereby it is enacted, that the free importation of pig iron be permitted from the United States, provided every pig of iron ſo imported ſhall be marked in the moulds, with legible letters—VERMONT.

A paragraph from New-Hampſhire mentions, that very little buſineſs has been done for ſome time paſt in Portſmouth, owing to a great majority of the inhabitants being ill of the influenza. In Exeter, and the towns adjacent, this diſorder prevails very much; in ſome inſtances it has proved mortal, but theſe, it is ſaid, are rare.

LETTRES DE CACHET.

The following decree was adopted in the national aſſembly of France, March 14, 1790, after a long debate.

"The happy moment being arrived when an end can be put to illegal impriſonment, the national aſſembly, conſidering that thoſe who are illegally confined might without defeating this ſalutary object, be detained until their friends and relations ſhould make proper arrangements for receiving them or providing for their ſubſiſtence.

Conſidering alſo, that thoſe who are confined as lunatics or idiots ought not to be detained until it can be aſcertained whether they are really ſuch or not;

And finally, that among thoſe who are confined under arbitrary and illegal warrants ſome have actually been tried by the laws, though protected againſt the menace by abſolute power, others have been attached, and ought, according to the due courſe of law to be tried by the ordinary tribunals; the aſſembly, however, taking into conſideration the length of time that they have been illegally confined, without trial, has decreed and decrees as follows:

"All perſons confined in caſtles, feligious houſes, houſes of correction, or any other priſons whatever, by virtue of lettres de cachet, or order from the agents of the executive power, ſave and except ſuch as are confined under a ſentence of law, a regular attachment of a court of law, or as lunatics, ſhall, within ſix weeks from the day of the publication of this decree, be releaſed and ſet at liberty."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 3.

ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION BY RHODE-ISLAND.

Monday afternoon arrived at New-York the ſloop Rambler, captain Carey, from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, who left that place on Sunday morning laſt.

By the arrival of captain Carey we have received the authentic information, that the convention of Rhode-Iſland did, on Saturday laſt, ADOPT THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES by a majority of TWO. The yeas were 34—the nays 32.

In the above veſſel came paſſenger colonel Barton, one of the members of the convention, with diſpatches for the preſident of the United States.

It is expected that the governor of Rhode-Iſland will immediately convene the legiſlature of that ſtate in order that they may proceed to the choice of two ſenators to the congreſs of the United States.

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 10.

On Sunday evening laſt a ſevere flaſh of lightning entered a window of Mr. William Hammond's dwelling-houſe, and entirely deſtroyed the wood and braſs work of a ſmall gun that ſtood near it, and wounded his brother ſlightly in the arm, but fortunately did no other damage.

"At his houſe, in Port-Tobacco, on the 18th day of May, died, Doctor JOHN CHAPMAN, in the thirty-ſecond year of his age.

"The virtuous principles he imbibed in his infant years, directed by a heart naturally benevolent, had been improved by a good education, and expanded by an uncommon ſtrength of genius; and, although his life has been ſo ſhort, he diſplayed, in the courſe of it, every qualification which endears the phyſician—In private life his conduct deſerves equal commendation—a dutiful child—a tender and affectionate huſband and parent—a gentle and indulgent maſter—a ſincere friend—charitable in conduct, and in converſation.——The death of ſuch a man, at ſuch a time of life, will ever be a capital loſs to his community—to his family always irreparable."——

Proceedings of Congreſs, May 31, 1790.

Mr. Fitzſimons moved, that when congreſs adjourn they may adjourn to meet at Philadelphia, this occaſioned a debate which laſted the whole day; it was at length agreed to leave the name of the place blank.

The queſtion being called for, it was firſt put to fill up the blank with New-York, which was negatived.

AYES.

Meſſ. Ames, Benſon, Bloodworth, Boudinot, Burke, Floyd, Foſter, Gerry, Grout, Hathorne, Huger, Huntington, Lawrence, Livermore, Partridge, Reuſſalaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Smith, (S. C.) Sylveſter, Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker. 25.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Aſh, Baldwin, Brown, Cadwalader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitſimons, Gale, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Hartley, Heeſter, Jackſon, Lee, Leonard, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scott, Seney, Sinnickſon, Smith, (M.) Stone, Steele, Sumpter, Vining, White, Williamſon, Wynkoop. 35.

The queſtion was then put with an amendment of Mr. Seney, to inſert "Philadelphia or New-York," which was alſo negatived. Ayes 22, noes 38.

The main queſtion for inſerting Philadelphia was laſtly taken, and carried in the affirmative, as follows:

NOES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Bloodworth, Burke, Floyd, Foſter, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Hathorn, Huger, Huntington, Livermore, Lawrence, Renſallaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Smith, (S. C.) Sylveſter, Trumbull, Tucker. 22.

AYES.

Meſſrs. Aſh, Baldwin, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwalader, Carroll, Coles, Contee, Clymer, Fitſimons, Gale, Gilman, Griffin, Hartley, Heeſter, Jackſon, Lee, Leonard, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Partridge, Scott, Seney, Sinnickſon, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Vining, White, Williamſon, Wynkoop. 38.

Congreſs of the United States.

At the ſecond ſeſſion, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to continue in force an act, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs, entitled, "An act to regulate proceſſes, in the courts of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That the act, entitled, "An act to regulate proceſſes in the courts of the United States," paſſed on the twenty-ninth day of September laſt, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby continued in force, until the end of the next ſeſſion of congreſs, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved May 26, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

An ACT for the government of the territory of the United States, ſouth of the river Ohio.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the territory of the United States, ſouth of the river Ohio, for the purpoſes of temporary government, ſhall be one diſtrict; the inhabitants of which ſhall enjoy all the privileges, benefits and advantages, ſet forth in the ordinance of the late congreſs, for the government of the territory of the United States, north-weſt of the river Ohio: And the government of the territory ſouth of the Ohio, ſhall be ſimilar to that which is now exerciſed in the territory north-weſt of the Ohio; except ſo far as is otherwiſe provided in the conditions expreſſed in an act of congreſs of the preſent ſeſſion, entitled, "An act to accept a ceſſion of the claims of the ſtate of North-Carolina, to a certain diſtrict of weſtern territory."

And be it further enacted, That the ſalaries of the officers, which the preſident of the United States ſhall nominate, and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate appoint, by virtue of this act ſhall be the ſame as thoſe by law eſtabliſhed, of ſimilar officers in the government north-weſt of the river Ohio. And the powers, duties and emoluments of a ſuperintendent of Indian affairs for the ſouthern department, ſhall be united with thoſe of the governor.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved May 26, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

RULES AND MAXIMS

For promoting MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Addreſſed to all the Widows, Wives and Maids, in AMERICA.

AVOID, both before and after marriage, all thoughts of managing your huſband. Never endeavour to deceive or impoſe on his underſtanding, nor give him uneaſineſs (as ſome do fooliſhly) to try his temper; but treat him always beforehand with ſincerity, and afterwards with affection and reſpect.

Be not over ſanguine before marriage, nor promiſe yourſelf felicity without alloy; for that is impoſſible to be attained in this preſent ſtate of things. Conſider, beforehand, that the perſon you are going to ſpend your days with is a man, and not an angel; and if, when you come together, you diſcover any thing in his humour or behaviour that is not altogether ſo agreeable as you expected, paſs it over as a human frailty——ſmooth your brow, compoſe your temper, and try to amend it by cheerfulneſs and good nature.

Remember always, that, whenever misfortunes happen to either, they are not to be charged to the account of matrimony, but to the accidents and infirmities of human life—a burthen which each has engaged to aſſiſt the other in ſupporting, and to which both parties are equally expoſed; therefore, inſtead of murmurs, reflections and diſagreement, whereby the weight is rendered abundantly more grievous, readily put your ſhoulder to the yoke, and make it eaſier to both.

TO BE SOLD,

On the premiſes, on Wedneſday the firſt day of July next, by the SUBSCRIBER,

THE PLANTATION at the Head of Severn, where Mr. ELIE VALETTE, deceaſed, formerly lived, containing 175 acres; the land is level and kind, lays about 10 miles from Annapolis, on the road to Baltimore-town—The improvements a pretty good dwelling houſe, &c. The ſale to be at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known by

ELIE VALETTE.

Annapolis, June 9, 1790.

A BARGAIN

MAY be had of the ſubſcriber in the purchaſe of TWENTY LOTS of LAND (50 acres each) to the weſtward of Fort Cumberland, for which any kind of perſonal property will be taken in payment.—Caſh would be preferred. Apply to 4w

EDWARD HALL, Weſt River.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the next county court for a commiſſion under the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to mark the bounds and lines of a tract of land known by the name of STEWART's PURCHASE. EDWARD STEWART.

Anne-Arundel county, June 9, 1790.

TAKEN up as a STRAY by RICHARD CHENEY, living near Magothy mill, in Anne-Arundel county, a red HEIFER, with a white face, a crop in the left ear and a cut in the right. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. w3

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Saint Mary's county, about the month of July laſt, a country-born negro man named CLEM, about 30 years old, and about five feet nine inches high, rather ſpare made, and I think has a look out of his eyes as if one or both had been formerly hurt; he has ſome little knowledge of the ſhoe-maker's and carpenter's buſineſs; he was formerly the property of James Chappelear, of this county, from whom he was bought in Virginia by Mr. Francis Hamerſly, and ſold to the ſubſcriber a few weeks preceding his going off. It is thought by ſome that he has got over to the ſtate of Virginia, but I am inclined to believe that the upper part of this county, the lower part of Charles and Calvert counties he moſtly frequents. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid fellow and ſecuring him in a gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall be paid a reward of TEN DOLLARS, including what the law allows, and if brought home ſhall immediately be paid a reward of FIVE POUNDS currency by the ſubſcriber, living about ten miles below the Cool-Springs—and all perſons are forewarned harbouring or entertaining the ſaid fellow at their peril.

THOMAS A. REEDER.

June 7, 1790. w6

Prince-George's county, June 2, 1790.

In purſuance of a Deed of Truſt from Dr. Richard Hall Courts *to the Subſcriber, will be* EXPOSED *to* PUBLIC SALE, *for* READY CASH *only, at the Court Houſe, in* Upper Marlborough, *on Thurſday the 24th inſtant,*

ELEVEN VALUABLE

Country-Born SLAVES.

The Sale will commence at three o'Clock in the Evening.

2 EDWARD LLOYD WAILES.

Anne-Arundel county, June 2, 1790.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons whatever from taking an aſſignment of my BOND given to captain CHARLES WILLIAMSON, of Calvert county, for a certain quantity of tobacco, payable at 15 ſhillings per hundred, as I am determined to pay no part or parcel thereof until a proper deed of conveyance can be made to a tract of land whereon I now live, late the property of Mr. Benjamin Rogers, of Baltimore county.

w3

2 LEONARD SPICKNALL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all perſons intereſted, that we intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Anne-Arundel county, on the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt next, for a commiſſion to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforeſaid, to wit: BIRKHEAD's CHANCE, and the parts ſold out of ſaid tract, and a Part of HARRISON's ENLARGEMENT, purſuant to the directions of an act of aſſembly lately made and provided.

2 SAMUEL LANE,
NATHAN LANE.

May 31, 1790. 4w

THE SUBSCRIBER, who, for ſome time has been from Annapolis, is now returned, and takes this method to acquaint his old cuſtomers, and the public in general, that he carries on the SILVERSMITH's BUSINESS in its different branches in the houſe next to Mr. Thomas Orrick, the ſchool-maſter. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend that the greateſt attention will be paid to render every poſſible ſatisfaction.

3w

2 JAMES CHALMERS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,
At the Printing-Office,
Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT
NOVEMBER SESSION,
Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

A L S O,

THE

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS
OF
BOTH HOUSES
OF THE
General Aſſembly.

To be Sold,

A New Brick Houſe,
In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-ſtreet and Croſs-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Clark's; there is alſo on the premiſes a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouſe, if neceſſary; alſo, ground ſufficient to make a good garden. The above houſe is well calculated for a ſtore, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Meſſieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 17

IN CHANCERY, May 17, 1790.

ORDERED,

ON application of the truſtee of JOSEPH THOMPSON, of St. Mary's county, that the ſecond day of Auguſt next be limited and appointed for the creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Thompſon to bring in and declare their reſpective claims to the ſaid truſtee, that the ſame may be, on that day, liquidated and adjuſted; and it is ordered that four weeks notice thereof, as ſoon as conveniently may be, be publiſhed in Meſſ. Green's and Goddard's news-papers.

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

3

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN

APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eaſtern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790. tf

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchaſed of the State, may be ſupplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Caſh, by

tf 50 *James Williams.*

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, ſituate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be ſold very low for Caſh, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to J. W.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Ship OLIVE BRANCH,
Captain LEONARD,
From LONDON,

A General Aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be SOLD on the moſt REASONABLE TERMS for

Caſh or Country Produce,

BY

JOHN PETTY, & CO.

At their Stores at Queen-Anne and Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent, and at Port-Tobacco, on Patowmack.

The SHIP

WILLING TOM,

Captain THOMAS HUNTER,

IS daily expected in Patuxent, from London, and will take TOBACCO on conſignment to Meſſieurs YATES, PETTY, and YATES, in LONDON, as will alſo the brig FAME, capt. WILSON, now loading at Nanjemoy, on Patowmack, for which, if required, an advance will be made in GOODS and CASH, by

J. PETTY, and CO.

May 17, 1790. 3

CAME into the plantation I now live on, near Allen's Freſh, ſome time in the month of Auguſt, 1789, two red STEERS, marked with a hole and crop in each ear. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

OWEN BRADY.

Charles county, May 16, 1790. 3X w3

TAKEN up as a STRAY by JOSEPH SELBY, living on the Head of South River, a bright bay HORSE, of about fourteen hands and a half high, and appears to be about eight years old, hath no perceivable brand, or ſhoes, and does not appear to have ever been rode, has ſome white ſpots below his ears, trots and canters well. The owner may have him again by proving property and paying charges. 3X

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing one thouſand acres, lying in Calvert county, and ſituated on the bay, including Great Cove Point; of the tract there are one hundred and fifty acres of excellent marſh, and of the upland about two hundred and fifty acres cleared, part of it in culture; on the land there are two tobacco houſes 40 by 24, in good repair, and ſeveral ſmall houſes for the accommodation of tenants; two thriving young apple-orchards, containing together about four hundred trees; it abounds with fine timber, oak, hickory, cheſnut and pine; there might be one hundred acres of excellent meadow ground made at no conſiderable expence. The land is well watered, and affords a ſufficient ſtream for a griſt and ſaw-mill. A great proportion of the land lies level, and is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.—There is an excellent fiſhery at Cove-point, and a pond that furniſhes very fine oyſters. There are few places that exceed this for wild-fowl. A clear and indiſputable right, with a general warranty, will be made the purchaſer. Three years credit will be given on bond and approved ſecurity; but the payment of the intereſt will be expected annually. Any perſon inclined to view the land may ſee it by applying to the ſubſcriber, who reſides near it and the mouth of Patuxent river.

JESSE BOURNE, ſen.

Calvert county, May 8, 1790. 3

POST-OFFICE,
ANNAPOLIS.

CONSIDERABLE trouble and inconvenience having ariſen to the late Poſtmaſter at this office, from the practice of charging the poſtage of letters—the preſent Poſtmaſter informs all perſons intereſted, that no letters will, in future, be delivered from his office unleſs the poſtage is firſt paid. Thoſe, therefore, who ſend their ſervants for Letters, are deſired to ſend the Money *at the ſame time, to avoid a* diſappointment, *as this determination will be rigidly adhered to, by*

6 *SAM. GREEN, D. P. M.*

FOR SALE,

That VALUABLE

HOUSE AND LOT,

In Annapolis, which belongs to captain Alexander Trueman.

☞ *POSSESSION will be delivered immediately.*

Apply to

G. DUVALL.

May 22, 1790. 3

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to apply to the next Auguſt court, of Frederick county, for a commiſſion under the act of aſſembly, entitled, an act for marking and bounding lands, to eſtabliſh the bounds and lines of two tracts of LAND known by the names of RETIREMENT CORRECTED, and HALF-MOON, lying in the county aforeſaid.

HUGH FERGUSSON,
JOHN FERGUSSON.

May 9, 1790. 3 w4

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber having purchaſed of Mrs. Anne James, widow of Doctor Thomas James, for a valuable conſideration, the genuine receipt for making the celebrated JAMES's WATERS, well known for their efficacy in many grievous complaints:—He gives this public notice, that, on the firſt of June, or ſome time in that month, all perſons who apply at his houſe in Port-Tobacco, Charles county, may be ſupplied with that valuable medicine. That no one may look on this as a deception, the following affidavit is adjoined:

Charles county, ſs.

"THEN Anne James perſonally appeared before "me, and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, to the beſt of her knowledge, that the "receipt which ſhe has bargained, ſold and delivered "to Ignatius Simpſon, was left by her huſband, and "that it is the true receipt for making the celebrated "James's Waters.——Witneſs my hand and ſeal this "30th day of March, 1790."

(Signed) B. FENDALL, (L. S.)

☞ The benefits received, and cures made, by this valuable medicine, are too well known, both in Maryland and Virginia, to need a repetition.

IGNATIUS SIMPSON.

Port-Tobacco, April 29, 1790. 4

THOMAS FREEMAN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the public, that he has opened an ENGLISH and MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, in the Free ſchool, Annapolis, where will be taught reading, writing, and accompts, Euclid's Elements of geometry and trigonometry, and their application to all the branches of mathematics.

Mr. FREEMAN propoſes to inſtruct a private claſs of young gentlemen in a regular courſe of mathematics, or any one particular branch thereof, as may be required.

May 24, 1790. 3X 3w

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2266.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1790.

BRUSSELS, *April 6.*

THE affairs of this country have not, ſince the commencement of the troubles, been in a more diſtracted ſituation than at preſent.

The army complain of the inefficiency of congreſs to redreſs their grievances, and have written a letter, ſigned by 166 officers, to the ſtates, declaring their intention of electing general Vanderperch their captain-general, and inveſting him with dictatorial power.

They propoſe to nominate the duke d'Urſel ſecond in command, and inſiſt on appointing him the preſident of a congreſs to be appointed by them.

The duke d'Uriel and the count de la Marck, with Mr. Vonck, preſident of the late patriotic aſſembly, were at Namur the latter end of the week; the duke returned here on Sunday evening, and had a conference of two hours with the ſtates, where he was coolly received; and yeſterday he ſet off for Ghent. He is endeavouring to mediate between the army at Namur and the ſtates.

The ſtates of Flanders, alarmed at the deſigns of the army, wrote to the ſtates of Brabant to join in citing general Vandermerch to appear before them, to account for a conduct ſo contrary to his allegiance, and ſo alarming to their authority; but the reſult of their proceedings has not yet tranſpired: the Brabantines, however, are equally ſenſible of their danger; and it is thought will readily concur in any propoſition that will give a momentary ſuſpenſion to theirs. Their fears are ſhewn by the citizens continuing whole nights under arms, and ſtrong bodies of troops continually patrolling the ſtreets.

An action lately fought in the advanced poſts of the army, Baurain, terminated to the diſadvantage of the patriots; the enemy, ſuperior in number, fell upon them by ſurpriſe, taking the advantage of a thick fog, and killed about twenty, wounded ſeveral, and took near fifty priſoners. They were accompanied by ſeveral peaſants, and on their return maſſacred ſeveral other country people, who were not royaliſts, and deſtroyed their houſes, &c.

Several companies of troops marched laſt week from Namur, to reinforce the advanced poſts.

LONDON, *March* 23.

AFRICAN DISCOVERIES.

The royal ſociety have formed a plan of a moſt extenſive nature, for promoting diſcoveries in thoſe parts of Africa at preſent leaſt known. The firſt conduct of the ſcheme is committed to a Mr. Walwyn, late a chief magiſtrate of Bruges, and Mr. Hercules Cramond, an Engliſh gentleman of the faculty. They embarked a few night ſince for Marſeilles, where they are to take ſhipping for Tunis, and from thence endeavour to penetrate into the interior parts of the country. Their researches are not to be confined to any particular object of natural hiſtory, botany, antiquities, and above all, commerce are to engage their attention.—The ſcheme is patroniſed by government, and, it is ſaid, hopes are entertained that, from theſe inquiries, ſuch diſcoveries may be made as to compenſate, in ſome degree, for the declining trade of Aſia.

April 10. The diſunion of the family compact will be one of the advantages ariſing to Spain from the revolution in France. The government of Madrid has already began to ſhew its diſpoſition towards the French revolutionaliſts, by having laid a new additional duty of 5 per cent. on all French goods imported into Spain, and it is even ſaid this regulation is to have a retroſpect effect.

That Spain was long ago weary of the family compact, can be little doubted—It involved Spain in wars from which ſhe reaped nothing but loſs and diſgrace.—But, till now, Spain had no pretence to break off the alliance.

We have always been taught to believe, and that upon good authority, that our commercial treaty with France was unpopular there in the higheſt degree, and there cannot be a doubt that it was extremely unfavourable to France. Yet, in all the variety of buſineſs which the French aſſembly have debated and diſcuſſed, we have ſcarcely once heard mention made of this treaty. This is becauſe the liberal part of the nation conſider it was the foundation of a more perfect commercial union between the two kingdoms.

In order to conſtrain every individual to make his patriotic contribution, no leſs than ten articles have been decreed by the national aſſembly, in virtue of which all perſons indiſcriminately, the induſtrious as well as men of property (except, however, hoſpitals, charitable inſtitutions, ſervants and colleges,) enjoying a revenue above 400 livres (16l. 13s. 4d.) ſhall be obliged to give the fourth of it to government, within two years time; the army are not included in the decree.

The king of Poland has ordered a tranſlation of the king of France's ſpeech to the national aſſembly, and it is now diſtributed at Warſaw with the original on the oppoſite page. The opinion of this prince upon the king and queen of France's removal to Paris is much talked of. "No one (ſaid he) wiſhes more ſincerely than I do, all ſucceſs and happineſs to the king of France: I ſhould imagine that he and the queen will, by this removal, enjoy two pleaſures at the ſame time, that of being acquainted with the beauties of his capital, and eſpecially the people themſelves, and that of being made known to them—and my opinion is that the laſt will be alone ſufficient to make them beloved by them."

This amiable prince was too ill to attend the diet on the 12th.

By the accounts received from Berlin, they announce the proſpect of a ſpeedy rupture between that court and the courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh.

All the men abſent on furlough, from the corps of artillery, are ordered immediately to return.

Great numbers of people are employed in getting ready the ammunition and baggage waggons neceſſary for attending on a numerous army.

In Upper Sileſia, the regiments of Delwigh, Mengden and Manſtein, with a detachment of 400 huſſars, are to form a cordon on the borders of Bohemia and Moravia, under the command of generals Delwigh and Kohler.

All the ſoldiers belonging to the regiments in Sileſia, who had furloughs, that were not to expire till Auguſt, have been ordered to join their reſpective corps by the 6th inſtant.

The reigning duke of Brunſwick, the king's favourite general, has been at Potzdam ſince the twenty-fifth of March.

The king of Pruſſia has conferred upon his eldeſt ſon, the prince-royal, the rank of colonel in the army, and given him the regiment of Pruſſia.

Another circumſtance has occurred which ſeems to indicate the certainty of a ſpeedy rupture, and that is, that the orders iſſued ſome time ſince, for the building of bridges and extenſive edifices at Berlin, on the king's account, have been countermanded.

But in the midſt of theſe warlike appearances, a particular circumſtance has given riſe to ſuſpicions of quite a contrary tendency. On the 11th of this month, the margrave of Brandenburgh Anſpach and Bareith, was ſeen at Berlin; he appeared *incognito*, under the name of an Engliſh gentleman. The court was not apprized of his viſit—he therefore did not alight there, but at M. Faudel's, his agent.—He has been ſeen in conference with the king, and, after remaining here a week, he ſet off for his reſidence at Trieſdorff, at which place, it is aſſerted, Monſ. Barenſprung, the privy-counſellor of the finances, continues the negotiation opened by the margrave, who is again expected at Berlin in the beginning of May. This prince ſpent great part of the winter at Florence, and it is ſuppoſed that the king of Hungary, before his departure for Vienna, communicated to him his intentions relative to the court of Berlin.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Paris, we are informed, that the national aſſembly have given out, by their friends, that they propoſe to diſſolve themſelves on the approaching 5th of July, being the anniverſary of the deſtruction of the Baſtile, previous to which a *civic oath* is to be adminiſtered to all the ſubjects of France qualified to vote at elections.

Whether this intention will be realized or not, time muſt determine, but the national aſſembly, from their procraſtinations, the buz of the public, and ſome late diſſentions in the municipalities, find it neceſſary to circulate ſuch a report.

General Meadows was laſt week appointed governor-general of Bengal, in the room of lord Cornwallis, whoſe time being expired, his lordſhip has requeſted to come home.

Mr. Oakly is appointed for Madras, and we underſtand Mr. Seaton for Bombay.

It is thought that a ſcheme of finance for reducing the amount of the unfunded debt, will this year make a part of the miniſter's budget.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 1.

"PARIS is ſtill under daily alarms.——An univerſal diſcontent reigns among all ranks. The aboliſion of the nobleſſe, clergy, parliament, penſions, &c. reduce ſo many perſons to abſolute diſtreſs on the one ſide, and the total ſtagnation of commerce, and the conſequent want of money, on the other, keep us in continual fear of ſome diſaſtrous event. The Palais Royale is every evening filled with politicians, who freely and loudly diſcuſs the preſent ſituation of affairs. The democratic party, aſſiſted by the national guard, keep the ariſtocratics a little in awe, and they even go ſo far as to ſhut up the coffee-houſes where any of the latter are ſuppoſed to meet.

"The ſpies formally paid by the police were univerſally complained of as a nuiſance deſtructive of natural liberty. We have now at leaſt 30,000 ſpies in uniform, beſides as many more who lurk about in private companies in order to betray private converſation. In ſhort, there is ſuch a general diffidence among all ſocieties, that no prudent man dares avow his opinion."

BOSTON, *May* 29.

The following meſſage is in a tone of language, which our auguſt ally, LEWIS 16, has not made uſe of for ſome time paſt:—It augurs a return of his authority:

PARIS, *March* 26.

Yeſterday the king, ſent the following meſſage to the preſident of the aſſembly:

"I am ſurpriſed, Sir, that the aſſembly has not taken into deliberation the propoſals which have been made from me by the firſt miniſters of the finances, for eſtabliſhing a commiſſion of treaſury, the members of which I mean to take from among the members of the aſſembly. I think this diſcuſſion as uſeful as urgent; and I demand that this object may be preſented to the deliberation of the aſſembly."

The following paper has been ſtuck up in many parts of the town.—"Citizens, we are triſled with; our miſery increaſes every day, and nothing is decided. They give us a number of good words but they leave us to ſtarve. It is time to ſee the end of our miſfortunes. If, in eight days we ſee no change in affairs, the national aſſembly may have reaſon to fear the conſequences which may follow."

NEW-YORK, *June* 5.

We hear, that on Wedneſday laſt a bill for eſtabliſhing the permanent ſeat of the federal government, was read a ſecond time in the ſenate of the United States—and referred to a ſpecial committee of five members: The reſolution paſſed by the houſe for holding the next ſeſſion of congreſs at Philadelphia, it was moved, ſhould be referred to the ſame committee. On taking the queſtion, the ſenate was equally divided, twelve voting in the affirmative, and twelve in the negative, when the preſident of the ſenate voted in favour of the motion.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fiſhkill, May 31.

"ſince my laſt a ſmall party of us have been making an excurſion to the Catkill Mountains.—This elevated ſcene has, at leaſt to me, abounded with beauties which I cannot deſcribe. At a diſtance to the eaſtward the Hudſon rolling, as it were, beneath my feet, but at the ſame time apparently contracted to the dimenſions of a brook—more to the ſouthward the Highlands of the ſame river, exhibiting a moſt variegated landſcape, and below and above me in every direction, blooming vallies and laurels in abundance, with other ſhrubs of the ever-green kind. I ſhall, by another opportunity, ſend you ſome calculations of heights and diſtances, together with levels, which may afford ſome new information."

Extract of a letter from Albany, May 27.

"Yeſterday afternoon his excellency the governor, his honour the lieutenant-governor, the honourable Ezra l'Hommedieu and Richard Varick, Eſquires, four of the commiſſioners of this ſtate, for negotiating treaties with the Indians, arrived in this city. Theſe gentlemen, with the honourable Abraham Ten Broeck, and general Peter Ganſevoort, alſo commiſſioners, we are informed, will ſhortly ſet off for Fort Schuyler, where a treaty with certain of the Indian tribes, reſiding within this ſtate, is to be holden on the 1ſt of June."

Extract of a letter from London, March 30.

"In the important buſineſs of the ſlave trade, the national aſſembly of France have given their deciſion, declaring that they do not mean to interfere with any ſpecies of commerce carried on by the Weſt-India iſlands, and deſiring their coloniſts to aſſemble together, and ſettle their own affairs, as ſeems moſt expedient to themſelves.

"All the ſea-ports of France, from Dunkirk to Marſeilles, are full of rejoicings, on account of the decree which the national aſſembly made the 8th of this month, concerning the ſlave trade. Couriers were immediately ſent off to carry them the news as the decree paſſed. At the 'Change, and in every public place, the merchants met, and felicitated themſelves on the event, as much as if the greateſt victory had been gained over a foreign enemy. All the veſſels in the ſeveral ports hoiſted their flags in ſign of joy.

"We hear that a gentleman of the name of Howard intends to proſecute the plan of his late illuſtrious nameſake, of immortal memory, in viſiting and improving the priſons in the different parts of Europe, from which great advantages may be expected, as he is well known to be not only a philanthropiſt and good natural philoſopher, but a phyſician of great ſkill, and poſſeſſed of an ample fortune to patroniſe ſo noble and benevolent an undertaking.

"The benevolence of the late Mr. Howard was not confined to the human ſpecies; ſome old ſaddle-horſes of his, that were paſt their labour, were indulged to live in eaſe and plenty in fields near his houſe in the ſummer, and in winter he ſaw his old ſervants ſafely ſheltered in ſtables, where he would frequently feed them himſelf."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 8.

The wreck of the Antelope, a packet in the ſervice of the Engliſh Eaſt-India company, off the Pelew Iſlands, in Auguſt, 1783, has been the means of diſcovering to us a new world, or ſet of human beings, who, though of an uncultivated nature, yet differing from what is commonly termed ſavages—for, inſtead of being wild and brutal, their conduct to the Engliſh during their ſtay upon the iſland appears not only humane and generous, but as if they ſympathiſed with the diſtreſs of the unfortunate, by rendering every aſſiſtance in their power—they felt that the crew were diſtreſſed, and perceiving it, thought it a duty incumbent on them to relieve—it was not that worldly munificence which beſtows and ſpreads its favours with an eye to retribution—it was the pure emotions of native benevolence; and whilſt their liberality gratified the ſenſe, their virtue ſtruck the heart.

Such is the general character of a race of people, new to this country, who, following the dictates of nature, cannot err on the ſcore of humanity.

Their perſons are ſtout and well proportioned, above the middling ſtature; their complexions are of a far deeper colour than what is underſtood by the Indian copper, but not black. Their hair is long and flowing, rather diſpoſed to curl, which is moſtly formed into one large looſe curl round their heads; the men go entirely naked, and the women with a very ſlight covering; both are tatooed, or as they call it mogothed, which operation takes place at an early period.

Their teeth are blackened by means of a dye, which is applied to them for five days ſucceſſively, before the intended purpoſe is compleated. Their marriages are ſimply a mutual contract between the ſexes, which is held inviolate; a plurality of wives is allowed, but they have ſeldom more than two.

They have no eſtabliſhed religion, but ſeem to poſſeſs an innate confidence of the efficacy of virtue, and the temporal advantages ariſing from moral rectitude.

The following anecdote is related by captain Wilſon himſelf, that does not appear in the account of the Pelew Iſlands as arranged and publiſhed by Mr. Keate.—After the Engliſh had been a ſhort time in the iſland, and had been actually uſeful in their aſſiſtance againſt the enemy, the king was deliberating what preſent or compenſation he ſhould make to the Engliſh leader. After a while he ſent him, as a particular mark of his gratitude and eſteem, two lovely young women. Captain Wilſon, who was a grave ſober man, and had his ſon with him, a youth about ſeventeen, was particularly embarraſſed; he, however, thought proper to ſend them back again. The king of Pelew was exceedingly unhappy that his preſent was not accepted, and concluded, in his own mind, that their being rejected was owing to their not being ſufficiently young. To obviate this objection, after ſome ſtrong parental ſtruggles, he actually ſent captain Wilſon his own daughter, a ſweet little girl, who was no more than twelve years old. She was of courſe returned alſo; but it was exceedingly difficult to ſatisfy the king that in this rejection of his preſents no inſult was intended.

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 17.

FINDING a report to be in circulation, that the diſpute between Mr. Paca and Mr. Ogle was ſettled by the former's aſking pardon—In order to remove an impreſſion ſo injurious to the character of that gentleman, we deny that any ſuch degrading ſubmiſſion was made, or required; and do agree to the following ſhort ſtate of facts:——

Mr. Ogle having called Mr. Paca to the field for ſatisfaction, Mr. Paca agreed to meet him for that purpoſe, and we were appointed their ſeconds: But it appearing to us that the diſpute was not of conſequence enough to occaſion a ſerious quarrel between men of ſuch reſpectable characters, and that it probably could be honourably ſettled on a proper and thorough inveſtigation of it, we therefore exerted ourſelves to this purpoſe; and, finding that Mr. Paca had miſconceived an expreſſion in a letter of Mr. Ogle's (ſuppoſing it to convey an intended reflection on his ſon,) and under this ſuppoſition had written thoſe letters which occaſioned Mr. Ogle to call on him, we reported to the gentlemen the terms on which we conceived the matter might be adjuſted—Accordingly, upon Mr. Ogle's declaring that he had no ſuch intention, Mr. Paca then made a handſome and gentlemanly apology to Mr. Ogle for the letters which were the ſubject of diſpute, they having originated from a miſapprehenſion which Mr. Ogle's candour removed.

Signed, PHILIP B. KEY, JOHN KILTY.

Annapolis, June 15, 1790.

Ratification of the Conſtitution of the United States by the Convention of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations.

WE, the delegates of the people of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations, duly elected and met in convention, having maturely conſidered the conſtitution of the United States of America, agreed to on the ſeventeenth day of September, 1787, by the convention then aſſembled at Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennſylvania; and having alſo ſeriouſly and deliberately conſidered the preſent ſituation of this ſtate—Do declare and make known—

1 THAT there are certain natural rights, of which men, when they form a ſocial compact, cannot deprive or diveſt their poſterity—among which are the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring, poſſeſſing, and protecting property, and purſuing and obtaining happineſs and ſafety.

2. That all power is naturally veſted in, and conſequently derived from the people; that magiſtrates, therefore, are their truſtees and agents, and at all times amenable to them.

3. That the powers of government may be re-aſſumed by the people, whenever it ſhall become neceſſary to their happineſs: That the rights of the ſtate reſpectively to nominate and appoint all ſtate officers, and every other power, juriſdiction and right, which is not by the ſaid conſtitution clearly delegated to the congreſs of the United States, or the departments of government thereof, remains to the people of the ſeveral ſtates, or to their reſpective ſtate governments, to whom they may have granted the ſame; and that thoſe clauſes in the conſtitution which declare that congreſs ſhall not have or exerciſe certain powers, do not imply that congreſs is entitled to any powers not given by the ſaid conſtitution; but ſuch clauſes are to be conſtrued either as exceptions to ſpecified powers, or as inſerted merely for greater caution.

4. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of diſcharging it, can be directed only by reaſon and conviction, not by force or violence—and therefore all men have an equal, natural and unalienable right to the free exerciſe of religion, according to the dictates of conſcience; and that no particular religious ſect or ſociety ought to be favoured or eſtabliſhed by law, in preference to others.

5. That the legiſlative, executive, and judiciary powers of government ſhould be ſeparate and diſtinct; and that the members of the two firſt may be reſtrained from oppreſſion, by feeling and participating the public burthens, they ſhould at fixed periods be reduced to a private ſtation, return into the maſs of the people, and the vacancies be ſupplied by certain and regular elections—in which all or any part of the former members to be eligible or ineligible, as the rulers of the conſtitution of government and the laws ſhall direct.

6. That elections of repreſentatives in the legiſlature ought to be free and frequent—and all men, having ſufficient evidence of permanent common intereſt with and attachment to the community, ought to have the right of ſuffrage; and no aid, charge, tax or fee, can be ſet, rated or levied, upon the people, without their own conſent, or that of their repreſentatives ſo elected; nor can they be bound by any law to which they have not in like manner aſſented for the public good.

7. That all power of ſuſpending laws, or the execution of laws by any authority, without the conſent of the repreſentatives of the people, in the legiſlature, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exerciſed.

8. That in all capital and criminal proſecutions a man hath a right to demand the cauſe and nature of his accuſation—to be confronted with the accuſers and witneſſes—to call for evidence, and be allowed counſel in his favour—and to a fair and ſpeedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whoſe unanimous conſent he cannot be found guilty (except in the government of the land and naval forces) nor can he be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf.

9. That no freeman ought to be taken, impriſoned, or diſſeized of his freehold, liberties, privileges or franchiſes, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deſtroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the trial by jury, or by the law of the land.

10. That every freeman reſtrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy, to inquire into the lawfulneſs thereof, and to remove the ſame if unlawful; and that ſuch remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

11. That in controverſies reſpecting property, and in ſuits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury, as has been exerciſed by us and our anceſtors from the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, is one of the greateſt ſecurities to the rights of the people, and ought to remain ſacred and inviolate.

12. That every freeman ought to obtain right and juſtice freely, and without ſale—completely, and without denial—promptly, and without delay, and that all eſtabliſhments and regulations contravening theſe rights are oppreſſive and unjuſt.

13. That exceſſive bail ought not to be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

14. That every perſon has a right to be ſecure from all unreaſonable ſearches and ſeizures of his perſon, papers, or his property; and therefore that all warrants to ſearch ſuſpected places, or ſeize any perſon, his papers, or his property, without information upon oath, or affirmation, of ſufficient cauſe, are grievous and oppreſſive; and that all general warrants (or ſuch in which the place or perſon ſuſpected are not particularly deſignated) are dangerous, and ought not to be granted.

15. That the people have a right to freedom of ſpeech, and of writing and publiſhing their ſentiments: That the freedom of the preſs is one of the greateſt bulwarks of liberty, and ought not to be violated.

16. That the people have a right peaceably to aſſemble together, to conſult for their common good, or inſtruct their repreſentatives; and that every perſon has a right to petition, or apply to the legiſlature, for redreſs of grievances.

17. That the people have a right to keep and bear arms: That a well regulated militia, including the body of the people capable of bearing arms, is the proper, natural and ſafe defence of a free ſtate: That the militia ſhall not be ſubject to marſhal law, except in time of war, rebellion or inſurrection: That ſtanding armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be kept up, except in caſes of neceſſity; and that at all times the military ſhall be under ſtrict ſubordination to the civil power: That in time of peace no ſoldier ought to be quartered in any houſe without the conſent of the owner, and in time of war only by the civil magiſtrate, in ſuch manner as the law directs.

18. That any perſon religiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms ought to be exempted upon payment of an equivalent to employ another to bear arms in his ſtead.

UNDER theſe impreſſions, and declaring that the rights aforeſaid cannot be abridged or violated, and that the explanations aforeſaid are conſiſtent with the ſaid conſtitution—and in confidence that the amendments hereafter mentioned, will receive an early and mature conſideration; and conformably to the fifth article of the ſaid conſtitution ſpeedily become a part thereof:—We, the ſaid delegates, in the name and behalf of the people of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations, do, by theſe preſents, aſſent to and ratify the ſaid conſtitution:—In full confidence, nevertheleſs, that until the amendments hereafter propoſed, ſhall be agreed to and ratified purſuant to the aforeſaid fifth article, the militia of this ſtate will not be continued in ſervice, out of this ſtate, for a longer term than ſix weeks, without the conſent of the legiſlature thereof; that the congreſs will not make or alter any regulations in this ſtate reſpecting the times, places and manner, of holding elections for ſenators or repreſentatives, unleſs the legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall neglect or refuſe to make laws or regulations for the purpoſe, or from any circumſtance, be incapable of making the ſame—and that in thoſe caſes, ſuch power will only be exerciſed until the legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall make proviſion in the premiſes—That congreſs will not lay direct taxes within this ſtate, but when the monies ariſing from the impoſt, tunnage and excite, ſhall be inſufficient for the public exigencies; nor until congreſs ſhall have firſt made a requiſition upon this ſtate to aſſeſs, levy and pay the amount of ſuch requiſition made agreeable to the cenſus fixed in the ſaid conſtitution in ſuch way and manner as the legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall judge beſt—and that the congreſs will not lay or make any capitation or poll tax.

Done in convention, at Newport, in the county of Newport, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations, the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and in the 14th year of the independence of the United States of America.

DANIEL OWEN, Preſident.

Atteſt, Daniel Updike, Secretary.

AND the convention do, in the name and behalf of the people of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations, enjoin it upon the ſenators and repreſentative or repreſentatives which may be elected to repreſent this ſtate in congreſs, to exert all their influence, and uſe all reaſonable means to obtain a ratification of the following amendments to the ſaid conſtitution in the manner preſcribed therein—and in all laws to be paſſed by the congreſs in the mean time, to conform to the ſpirit of the ſaid amendments, as far as the conſtitution will admit:

AMENDMENTS.

1. THE United States ſhall guarantee to each ſtate its ſovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, juriſdiction, and right, which is not by the conſtitution expreſsly delegated to the United States.

2. That congreſs ſhall not alter, modify, or interfere, in the times, places, and manner, of holding elections for ſenators and repreſentatives, or either of them, except when the legiſlature of any ſtate ſhall neglect, refuſe, or be diſabled by invaſion, or rebellion, to preſcribe the ſame;—or in caſe when the proviſion made by the ſtates is ſo imperfect as that no conſequent election is had; and then only until the legiſlature of ſuch ſtate ſhall make proviſion in the premiſes.

3. It is declared by the convention, that the judicial power of the United States, in caſes in which a ſtate may be a party, does not extend to criminal proſecutions, or to authoriſe any ſuit by any perſon againſt a ſtate—but to remove all doubts or controverſies reſpecting the ſame, that it be eſpecially expreſſed, as a part of the conſtitution of the United States, that congreſs ſhall not, directly or indirectly, either by themſelves or through the judiciary, interfere with any one of the ſtates, in the redemption of the paper money already emitted, and now in circulation, or in liquidating and diſcharging the public ſecurities of any ſtate: That each and every ſtate ſhall have the excluſive right of making ſuch laws and regulations for the before mentioned purpoſes, as they ſhall think proper.

4. That no amendments to the conſtitution of the United States hereafter to be made, purſuant to the fifth article ſhall take effect, or become a part of the conſtitution of the United States, after the year 1793, without the conſent of eleven of the ſtates heretofore united under one confederation.

5. That the judicial power of the United States ſhall extend to no poſſible caſe, where the cauſe of action ſhall have originated before the ratification of this conſtitution, except in diſputes between ſtates about their territory—diſputes between perſons claiming lands under grants of different ſtates, and debts due to the United States.

6. No perſon ſhall be compelled to do military duty, otherwiſe than by voluntary enliſtment, except in caſes of general invaſion; any thing in the ſecond paragraph of the ſixth article of the conſtitution, or any law made under the conſtitution to the contrary notwithſtanding.

7. That no capitation or poll tax ſhall ever be laid by congreſs.

8. In caſes of direct taxes, congreſs ſhall firſt make requiſitions on the ſeveral ſtates to aſſeſs, levy and pay their reſpective proportions of ſuch requiſitions, in ſuch way and manner as the legiſlatures of the reſpective ſtates ſhall judge beſt.—And in caſe any ſtate ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay its proportion, purſuant to ſuch requiſition, then congreſs may aſſeſs and levy ſuch ſtate's proportion, together with intereſt at 6 per cent. per annum, from the time preſcribed in ſuch requiſition.

9. The congreſs ſhall lay no direct taxes without the conſent of the legiſlatures of three fourths of the ſtates of the union.

10. That the journals of the proceedings of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives ſhall be publiſhed, as ſoon as conveniently may be, at leaſt once in every year, except ſuch parts thereof, relating to treaties, alliances or military operations, as in their judgment require ſecrecy.

11. That the regular ſtatements of the receipts and expenditures of all public monies ſhall be publiſhed at leaſt once a year.

12. As ſtanding armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be kept up, except in caſes of neceſſity;—and as at all times the military ſhould be under ſtrict ſubordination to the civil power—that therefore no ſtanding army of regular troops ſhall be raiſed or kept up in time of peace.

13. That no monies be borrowed on the credit of the United States, without the aſſent of two thirds of the ſenators and repreſentatives preſent in each houſe.

14. That congreſs ſhall not declare war without the concurrence of two thirds of the ſenators and repreſentatives preſent in each houſe.

15. That the words "without the conſent of congreſs," in the 7th clauſe in the 9th ſection of the 1ſt article of the conſtitution be expunged.

16. That no judge of the ſupreme court of the United States, ſhall hold any office under the United States, or any of them; nor ſhall any officer appointed by congreſs or by the preſident and ſenate of the United States be permitted to hold any office under the appointment of any of the ſtates.

17. As a traffic tending to eſtabliſh or continue the ſlavery of any of the human ſpecies, is diſgraceful to the cauſe of liberty and humanity—that congreſs ſhall as ſoon as may be, promote and eſtabliſh ſuch laws and regulations as may effectually prevent the importation of ſlaves of every deſcription into the United States.

18. That the ſtate legiſlatures have power to recall, when they think it expedient, their federal ſenators, and to ſend others in their ſtead.

19. That congreſs have power to eſtabliſh a uniform rule of inhabitancy in the ſettlement of the poor of the different ſtates throughout the United States.

20. That congreſs erect no company with excluſive advantages of commerce.

The above and preceding are the ratification of the federal government by the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations, with the bill of rights and amendments to ſaid conſtitution.

(Witneſs) DANIEL UPDIKE, Secretary.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Anne-Arundel county, on the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the two following tracts of LAND called WILLS, and LITTLE-BEGINNING, agreeably to the late act of aſſembly for marking and bounding lands. 4w

Rd. C H E W.

Charles county, May 25, 1790.

WHEREAS I made a purchaſe of one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in Charles county, of a certain SMITH MIDDLETON, in conſequence of ſaid purchaſe gave him, the ſaid Smith Middleton, my bond on the 7th day of September, 178[illegible] for the payment of the conditioned ſum of three hundred pounds current money—I do hereby forewarn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment on the ſaid bond as there is nothing due upon it. w3

JAMES MIDDLETON, jun.

Charles county, June 9, 1790.

ALL thoſe who have claims againſt the eſtate of the late honourable ROBERT H. HARRISON, Eſquire, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, and thoſe indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to Meſſieurs HOOE and HARRISON, in Alexandria, or to the ſubſcriber.

WALTER H. HARRISON, Admr.

FOR SALE,

That VALUABLE

HOUSE AND LOT,

In Annapolis, which belongs to captain Alexander Trueman.

☞ *POSSESSION will be delivered immediately.*

Apply to

G. DUVALL.

May 22, 1790.

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of THOMAS GRIFFIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in properly authenticated by the 15th of July next, that there may be a dividend made, according to law, and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payments to

THOMAS GRIFFIN, jun. Admr.

May 20, 1790. w5

Lower-Marlborough, May 25, 1790.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Lyon's creek, in Calvert county, on the 12th of April, a bright bay horſe, about fifteen hands high, ſeven years old this ſpring, paces, trots and gallops, has a few white ſpots on the top of his neck, near his ears, is very ſpirited, either under the ſaddle or in the harneſs, is a litte lame in his off hind foot, which is only perceptible when he is out of the bridle. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, near Lower Marlborough, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS, or if ſecured, and information given thereof, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward. w3

TAYMAN PHILLPOTT.

POST-OFFICE,

ANNAPOLIS.

CONSIDERABLE trouble and inconvenience having ariſen to the late Poſtmaſter at this office, from the practice of charging the poſtage of letters—the preſent Poſtmaſter informs all perſons intereſted, that no letters will, in future, be delivered from his office unleſs the poſtage is firſt paid. Thoſe, therefore, who ſend their ſervants *for Letters, are deſired to ſend the* Money *at the ſame time, to avoid a* diſappointment, *as this determination will be rigidly adhered to, by*

SAM. GREEN, D. P. M.

ALL perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of FRANK LEEKE, late of Prince-George's county, are deſired to bring them in properly authenticated that they may be ſettled, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

ANNE LEEKE, Admx.

Upper-Marlborough, Prince-George's county, May 24, 1790. w3

TO BE RENTED,

The HOUSE now occupied by Gabriel Duvall, Eſquire. *Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt day of* July.—*The above Property will be Sold for Caſh or on Credit. Inquire of*

THE PRINTERS.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living on Elk-Ridge, on the morning of the 25th inſtant, a negro man by the name of SAM, aged 30 years, about five feet ſix inches high, ſtout and well made, brown complexion, large eyes, which, at every full and change of the moon, are uncommonly red, has loſt ſeveral toes from the froſt; his hair cut in a circular form on the crown of his head; had on, when he went away, white country cloth under jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt, black laſting breeches, and an old patched hat. He was raiſed by colonel Jones, of Worceſter county, eaſtern ſhore, whither it is probable he will endeavour to go. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negro, and delivers him to me, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have a reward of fifty ſhillings, and if out of the county five pounds.

GEORGE DORSEY, OF CALEB.

May 26, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

On the premiſes, on Wedneſday the firſt day of July next, by the SUBSCRIBER,

THE PLANTATION at the Head of Severn, where Mr. ELIE VALETTE, deceaſed, formerly lived, containing 175 acres; the land is level and good, lays about 10 miles from Annapolis, on the road to Baltimore-town—The improvements a pretty good dwelling houſe, &c. The ſale to be at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known by

ELIE VALETTE.

Annapolis, June 9, 1790.

Samuel Hutton,

COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his cuſtomers, and a generous public in general, that he has furniſhed himſelf with a parcel of excellent well ſeaſoned timber, and that he ſtill carries on the above buſineſs in all its various branches, and moſt approved faſhions, on the ſhorteſt notice, and loweſt terms. He will take in payment any kind of country produce, for any kind of carriages, or repairs, at the market price. He has ſeveral new and ſecond hand carriages and ſulkeys on hand, which he will ſell low on the above terms. Orders from the country will be duly attended to.

P. S. I want to hire a BLACKSMITH acquainted with COACH WORK.

Annapolis, Cornhill-ſtreet, March 2[illegible]1790. eop 8w

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing one thouſand acres, lying in Calvert county, and ſituated on the bay, including Great Cove Point; of the tract there are one hundred and fifty acres of excellent marſh, and of the upland about two hundred and fifty acres cleared, part of it in culture; on the land there are two tobacco houſes 40 by 24, in good repair, and ſeveral ſmall houſes for the accommodation of tenants; two thriving young apple-orchards, containing together about four hundred trees; it abounds with fine timber, oak, hickory, cheſnut and pine; there might be one hundred acres of excellent meadow ground made at no conſiderable expence. The land is well watered, and affords a ſufficient ſtream for a griſt and ſaw-mill. A great proportion of the land lies level, and is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.—There is an excellent fiſhery at Cove-point, and a pond that furniſhes very fine oyſters. There are few places that exceed this for wild-fowl. A clear and indiſputable right, with a general warranty, will be made the purchaſer. Three years credit will be given on bond and approved ſecurity; but the payment of the intereſt will be expected annually. Any perſon inclined to view the land may ſee it by applying to the ſubſcriber, who reſides near it and the mouth of Patuxent river.

JESSE BOURNE, ſen.

Calvert county, May 8, 1790.

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchaſed of the State, may be ſupplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Caſh, by

James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, ſituate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be ſold very low for Caſh, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to

J. W.

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN

APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eaſtern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship OLIVE BRANCH,

Captain LEONARD,

From LONDON,

A General Aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be SOLD on the moſt REASONABLE TERMS for

Caſh or Country Produce,

BY

JOHN PETTY, & CO.

At their Stores at Queen-Anne and Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent, and at Port-Tobacco, on Patowmack.

The SHIP

WILLING TOM,

Captain THOMAS HUNTER,

IS daily expected in Patuxent, from London, and will take TOBACCO on conſignment to Meſſieurs YATES, PETTY, and YATES, in LONDON, as will alſo the brig FAME, capt. WILSON, now loading at Nanjemoy, on Patowmack, for which, if required, an advance will be made in GOODS and CASH, by

J. PETTY, and CO.

May 17, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to apply to the next Auguſt court, of Frederick county, for a commiſſion under the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to eſtabliſh the bounds and lines of two tracts of LAND known by the names of RETIREMENT CORRECTED, and HALF-MOON, lying in the county aforeſaid.

HUGH FERGUSSON,
JOHN FERGUSSON.

May 9, 1790.

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber having purchaſed of Mrs. Anne James, widow of Doctor Thomas James, for a valuable conſideration, the genuine receipt for making the celebrated JAMES's WATERS, well known for their efficacy in many grievous complaints:—He gives this public notice, that, on the firſt of June, or ſome time in that month, all perſons who apply at his houſe, in Port-Tobacco, Charles county, may be ſupplied with that valuable medicine. That no one may look on this as a deception, the following affidavit is ſubjoined:

Charles county, ſs.

"THEN Anne James perſonally appeared before "me, and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Al- "mighty God, to the beſt of her knowledge, that the "receipt which ſhe has bargained, ſold and delivered, "to Ignatius Simpſon, was left by her huſband, and "that it is the true receipt for making the celebrated "James's Waters.——Witneſs my hand and ſeal this "30th day of March, 1790."

(Signed) B. FENDALL, (L. S.)

The benefits received, and cures made, by this valuable medicine, are too well known, both in Maryland and Virginia, to need a repetition.

IGNATIUS SIMPSON.

Port-Tobacco, April 29, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the next county court for a commiſſion under the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to mark the bounds and lines of a tract of land known by the name of STEWART's PURCHASE. EDWARD STEWART.

Anne-Arundel county, June 9, 1790.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Saint Mary's county, about the month of July laſt, a country-born negro man named CLEM, about 30 years old, and about five feet nine inches high, rather ſpare made, and I think has a look out of his eyes as if one or both had been formerly hurt; he has ſome little knowledge of the ſhoe-maker's and carpenter's buſineſs; he was formerly the property of James Chappelear, of this county, of whom he was bought in Virginia by Mr. Francis Hamerſly, and ſold to the ſubſcriber a few weeks preceding his going off. It is thought by ſome that he has got over to the ſtate of Virginia, but I am inclined to believe that the upper part of this county, the lower part of Charles and Calvert counties he moſtly frequents. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid fellow and ſecuring him in a gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall be paid a reward of TEN DOLLARS, including what the law allows, and if brought home ſhall immediately be paid a reward of FIVE POUNDS currency by the ſubſcriber, living about ten miles below the Cool-Springs—and all perſons are forewarned harbouring or entertaining the ſaid fellow at their peril.

THOMAS FREEDER.

June 7, 1790. w6

Prince-George's county, June 2, 1790.

In pursuance of a Deed of Trust from Dr. Richard H. Courts *to the Subscriber, will be* EXPOSED *to* PUBLIC SALE, *for* READY CASH *only, at the Court House, in* Upper Marlborough, *on Thursday the 24th instant,*

ELEVEN VALUABLE

Country-Born SLAVES.

The Sale will commence at three o'Clock in the Evening.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES.

Anne-Arundel county, June 2, 1790.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons whatever from taking an assignment of my BOND given to captain CHARLES WILLIAMSON, of Calvert county, for a certain quantity of tobacco, payable at 15 shillings per hundred, as I am determined to pay no part or parcel thereof until a proper deed of conveyance can be made to a tract of land whereon I now live, late the property of Mr. Benjamin Rogers, of Baltimore county.

w3 LEONARD SPICKNALL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that we intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Anne-Arundel county, on the first Tuesday in August next, for a commission to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit: BIRKHEAD's CHANCE, and the parts sold out of said tract, and a Part of HARRISON's ENLARGEMENT, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly lately made and provided.

SAMUEL LANE,
NATHAN LANE.

May 31, 1790. 4w

THE SUBSCRIBER, who, for some time has been from Annapolis, is now returned, and takes this method to acquaint his old customers, and the public in general, that he carries on the SILVERSMITH's BUSINESS in its different branches in the house next to Mr. Thomas Orrick, the school-master. Those who may please to favour him with their custom may depend that the greatest attention will be paid to render every possible satisfaction.

JAMES CHALMERS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,
At the Printing-Office,
Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT
NOVEMBER SESSION,
Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

A L S O,

THE

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF

BOTH HOUSES

OF THE

General Assembly.

To be Sold,

A New Brick House,
In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789.

IN CHANCERY, May 17, 1790.

ORDERED,

ON application of the trustee of JOSEPH THOMPSON, of St. Mary's county, that the second day of August next be limited and appointed for the creditors of the said Joseph Thompson to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustee, that the same may be, on that day, liquidated and adjusted; and it is ordered that four weeks notice thereof, as soon as conveniently may be, be published in Messr. Green's and Goddard's news-papers.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Regr. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD SPRIGG, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in proved, to

Rd. SPRIGG, jun. Admr.

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DELOZIER, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts on or before the first day of June next, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN RANDALL,

Who has on Hand,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

J. R.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790. tf

PITT

WILL stand this season at Mr. Bullen's stables, in the city of Annapolis, and on the north side of Severn river, and will cover at the moderate price of twenty-five shillings, or one and an half barrels of corn, to be paid before the mare goes to the horse, or pass their note of hand for three barrels of corn, payable on or before the first day of December next; the horse will be every Friday and Saturday on the north side of Severn. PITT was got by Chatham, his dam, three-quarters blooded, by Figure, eight years old, jet black, in high order, fifteen hands high, handsome, strong and active.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 27, 1790.

The beautiful HORSE

ROEBUCK,

WILL cover MARES this season at the subscriber's plantation, in Charles county, at the low price of five pounds currency per mare, and one dollar to the groom, but if the money is paid when the mare is taken away, three pounds, and one dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu of the five pounds. It is useless to insert his pedigree as it is well known, but it may be seen at his stable. ROEBUCK's stock is remarkable, both for the turf and saddle, I believe equal to any in the state. Good pasturage is provided for mares that come a distance, gratis, and great care will be taken of them; but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Charles county, March 6, 1790.

STAY-MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he prosecutes the STAY-MAKING BUSINESS, in the city of Annapolis, in the newest and most approved fashions. He has furnished himself with a general assortment of excellent stay trimmings, which will enable him to sell his work at the most reduced prices. Any ladies who shall honour him with their custom shall be supplied on the shortest notice, and every exertion will be uniformly made to give satisfaction to his customers.

JOHN RIGBY.

☞ LADIES, *who live at a Distance, may have Stays made to fit them by sending the Linings of their old Ones, or measuring in the following Manner:—*

1. From the top of the fore-part to the peek end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lace-hole.
3. Round the body close under the arms.
4. Round the waist.
5. Under the arms as low as the hip.
6. Cross the breast from arm to arm.

‡ *Letters from the Country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. He will wait on Ladies at any Distance if sent for.* w6

JOSEPH COURT,

Has just RECEIVED, *per the* MARY, *Captain* BELL, *from* LONDON, *a* GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which he will sell at a very low advance, for

CASH, BILLS of EXCHANGE,

Or any kind of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

At his Stores at Nottingham, Pig-Point and Tracey's Landing.

N. B. He has very stout good IRISH LINENS, from eighteen to twenty-pence currency per yard; he also expects a large assortment of OSNABURGHS, TICKLENBURGS, &c. from Bremen, in the ship Venus.

West River, May 15, 1790. 4 w

TAKEN up as a STRAY by RICHARD CHENEY, living near Magothy mill, in Anne-Arundel county, a red HEIFER, with a white face, a crop in the left ear and a cut in the right. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

w3

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that I intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Prince-George's county, on the fifth Tuesday in June next, for a commission to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit, BELL-AIR, WOODCOCK's RANGE, Part of LARKIN's FOREST, RIDGELY's ADDITION, and Part of ENFIELD CHASE, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly lately made and provided.

BEN. OGLE.

April 5, 1790.

Annapolis, January 1, 1790.

In the PRESS, and now PUBLISHING *by* SUBSCRIPTION, *by* S. CLARK,

The Christian's New and Complete

FAMILY BIBLE:

OR,

UNIVERSAL LIBRARY

OF

DIVINE KNOWLEDGE:

Being a clear, full, and comprehensive Exposition and Commentary on the

HOLY SCRIPTURES;

Containing the Sacred Texts of the

OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS,

With the Apocrypha at large:

Illustrated with Annotations and Commentaries—wherein obscure Passages are made clear and familiar—seeming Contradictions reconciled—misstranslations rectified—important truths confirmed—and deism and infidelity fully confuted.

Together with practical reflections on each chapter, and notes, historical, chronological, biographical, moral and divine; by those eminent writers Henry, Doddridge, Gill, Brown, Stackhouse, Burkitt, Oservald, &c. &c. The whole forming a complete

Body of Christian Divinity,

Calculated to enlighten the understanding, purify the heart, promote the cause of holiness, and make men wise unto salvation.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE work will be handsomely printed in Folio, with a beautiful large new type, on fine demy paper.

II. The whole will be comprised in eighty numbers, at one eighth of a dollar each. If it unavoidably should exceed that number, the overplus will be delivered gratis.

III. A number shall be delivered every Saturday morning, stitched.

IV. Number I. will be published on Saturday, May first, with which will be given an elegant frontispiece; and the subsequent numbers will be delivered regularly every week till the work is completed. That every person may judge of the excellence of this inestimable work, the first number may be seen as a specimen, and if not approved, the money shall be returned.

V. Those who subscribe for twelve copies shall have one gratis.

VI. In the course of the work will be given a variety of elegant copperplates.

VII. To the last number will be added a list of the encouragers of this inestimable work.

VIII. The following is the size of the type with which the work is printed, which is well calculated for the use of churches:

IX. As 56 numbers are already printed off, subscribers may be supplied with as many numbers, weekly, as they may find convenient.——The whole will be finished in June next.

In the Beginning God created the, &c.

The Subscriber has just received a

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Together with an Assortment of

STATIONARY WARES,

Likewise a Variety of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash.

S. CLARK.

April 28, 1790.

TAKEN up as a STRAY by the subscriber, living in Charles county, a small black mare HORSE, about twelve and a half hands high, no perceivable brand, long tail and mane, his gates are unknown, as he is not broke. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Wm. WATERS.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2267)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1790.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT FOR NATURALIZATION.

Passed July Session, 1779.

WHEREAS the increase of people is a means to advance the wealth and strength of this state: And whereas many foreigners, from the lenity of our government, the security afforded by our constitution and laws, to civil and religious liberty, the mildness of our climate, the fertility of our soil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and settle in this state, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born subjects of this state do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every person who shall hereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom, or state, and shall, before the governor and the council, or before the general-court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this state, repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat, and subscribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a quaker, menonist, or dunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do swear, or affirm, that I will hereafter become a subject to the state of Maryland, and will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the said state, and that I do not hold myself bound, to yield any allegiance, or obedience, to any king, or prince, or any other state or government;" (which said oath or affirmation, and subscription aforesaid, respectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby empowered to administer and take) shall thereupon, and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born subject of this state; and shall be, henceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born subject of this state; provided, that no person who shall become a natural born subject of this state, by virtue of this act, shall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council, or general assembly, or as a delegate to congress, unless such person shall have resided within this state seven years, previous to such election or appointment, and shall have the property of estate, required by the constitution and form of government, to execute any of the said offices respectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council shall, before the session of every general court, return a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration, respectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court: And any judge of the general court, administering and taking the said oath or affirmation, shall return, to the next general court, a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration, respectively, before him, and the time when taken, and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council, or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the said court, entered among the minutes of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration, shall be deemed and taken to be a sufficient testimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born subject, and as such, shall be allowed in every court of this state.

And, To encourage such foreigners to come and settle in this state: *Be it enacted*, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, coming into this state, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this state.

And, To encourage such foreigners, tradesmen, artificers and manufacturers, to come and settle in this state: *Be it enacted*, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, being a tradesman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this state, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this state.

ACT for the relief of certain foreigners who have settled within this state, and for other purposes, supplemental to the act for Naturalization; passed the 22d of December, 1789.

WHEREAS the act for naturalization, passed at July session, in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, declares, that every person, who shall thereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom or state, and shall repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat, and subscribe, the oath or affirmation in the said act prescribed, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court, shall thereupon, and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged, and taken, to be a natural born subject of this state; and shall be, thenceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights, and privileges, of a natural born subject of this state, subject, nevertheless, to the restrictions provided by the said act: And whereas, since the passage of the said act, divers foreigners have come into this state, and have settled, and become inhabitants thereof, and have been induced, from the various advantages afforded by our government, climate, soil, and commerce, to employ their money in the purchase of property, both real and personal, and to improve the same, thereby acquiring a just and equitable title to such property; but, through ignorance of the provisions contained in the beforementioned act, or apprehending that taking and subscribing the oaths of allegiance, in the usual manner, would entitle them to the advantages of property, the said foreigners have not taken and subscribed the oath, prescribed by the act for naturalization, under the particular circumstances required by the same; whereby their titles to such real property as they have acquired, since their settlement in this state, may be drawn in question, to their great prejudice and injury; and whereas the said foreigners have always manifested a firm attachment to our government and laws, and it is conceived that, by securing their interest in our soil, their affections to this country will be more fully confirmed, and that justice and policy require, that the hardships and inconveniences, under which they respectively labour, should be remedied; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all and every the said foreigners who, since their settlement in this state, have purchased and acquired, by any lawful and fair means, any portion of property, real, personal, or mixed, and have since possessed and enjoyed the same, and have still a just and equitable title thereto, whether such title be derived from grant, gift, purchase, or devise, shall, by virtue of this act, hold, possess, and enjoy, such property, real, personal, and mixed, as fully and amply, and, to all intents and purposes, as rightfully, as the said foreigners would have been entitled to hold, possess, and enjoy, the same, if they had respectively naturalized themselves, according to the express provisions contained in the said act for naturalization.

And be it further enacted, That in case any real property, purchased or acquired by foreigners, since the passage of the aforesaid act, hath been escheated, it is hereby declared, that all the right and title of this state to the said property so escheated, and to any property so escheatable, shall be and the same are hereby relinquished, and vested for ever hereafter in the said foreigners, their heirs, and assigns;—saving, nevertheless, to all persons whatsoever, who may have heretofore acquired titles to any such escheatable property under the laws of this state, their several and respective rights: And all and every person and persons, who may have purchased, or otherwise acquired, any real property, from or under the said foreigners or any of them, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, entitled to all and every advantage, with respect to such property, as if the same had been purchased, or acquired, from or under any foreigners who have naturalized themselves, according to the provisions of the said original act.

Provided nevertheless, That the said foreigners, respectively, before they shall receive the benefit of this act, shall naturalize themselves in the mode prescribed by the original act, on or before the first day of June next ensuing; any law to the contrary thereof notwithstanding: *And provided also*, That no applications, within the period limited by this act, to prejudice the rights of the said respective foreigners, or others, shall be admitted or received.

And, in order to carry the good intentions, as well of this, as of the said original act, into complete execution, *Be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid*, That the governor and council shall, and they are hereby requested to cause the said respective acts to be printed and published in the several news-papers within this state, for the space of six weeks after the end of this session of assembly, in the English, French, and German languages; and shall, also, cause the said original act to be published, in like manner, for the space of two weeks, in the month of May, in every year hereafter.

ETAT DE MARYLAND.

ARRET DE NATURALIZATION.

Passé dans la Séance de Novembre, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richesses et la force de cet Etat; et d'autant que la modération de notre Gouvernement, la sécurité donnée par notre Constitution et les Lois pour la liberté civile et religieuse, la douceur de notre Climat, la fertilité de notre Sol, et les avantages de notre Commerce, peuvent éxciter beaucoup d'Etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, si on les fesoit participants des avantages et des priviléges dont nos sujets naturels jouissent:

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée-Générale de Maryland a passée un arrêt, Que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet Etat, de quelque nation, royaume, ou état, que ce soit, et qui répétera et signera, pardevant le Gouverneur et son Conseil, ou pardevant la Cour-Générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses Juges, ou pardevant quelque Cour de Comté de cet Etat, une déclaration de sa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera, et signera le ferment suivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il est quaqre, menonist, ou dunker) *savoir*:—" J, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je serai " dorénavant fidel sujet de l'Etat de Maryland, et que " je ne me crois point obligé d'être soumis à l'obéisance " d'aucun Roi ou Prince, ou d'aucun autre Etat ou Gou- " vernement,"—lequel ferment, ou affirmation, et signature susdit, sera administré et pris, respectivement, par le Gouverneur et le Conseil, ou par la Cour-Générale, ou par quelqu'un de ses Juges, ou par quelque Cour de Comté, lesquels sont munis de ce pouvoir) sera, dorénavant, éstimé et consideré comme sujet natif de cet Etat, et sera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des priviléges du dit Etat; pourvu, que personne de ceux qui en seront devenu sujets, en vertu de cet Arrêt, ne soit élu pour servir dans aucun emploi civil, comme Gouverneur, Membre du Conseil ou de l'Assemblée-Générale, ou Délegue du Congrés, qu'il n'ait fait sa résidence, dans cet Etat, sept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointement, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds réquiré par la Constitution et la Forme du Gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le Greffier du Conseil portera, à la Séance de chaque Cour-Générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit ferment ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, respectivement, pardevant le Gouverneur, at pardevant le Conseil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au Greffier de la Cour-Générale, et pour être mis dans les mémoires de la dite Cour: Et tout Juge de la Cour-Générale, qui aura administré et pris le dit ferment, ou affirmation, portera à la premiere Cour-Générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit ferment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, réspectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'il l'auront pris et fait, au Greffier de la Cour-Générale, pour être enrégistrée dans les mémoires de la dite Cour.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le Greffier du Conseil, ou quelque Juge de la Cour-Générale, ou le Greffier de la dite Cour, ou celui de quelque Cour de Comté, donnera à toute personne, qui aura pris et signé le dit ferment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroit, par la liste de quelque Juge de la dite Cour, enrégistrée dans les mémoires; que toute personne qui aura pris et signé le dit ferment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, sera estimé dans toutes les Cours de cet Etat, sujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les Etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, *qu'il soit ordonné*, Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et signeront la déclaration, et le ferment, ou affirmation susdits, seront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute Impôt, pendant deux ans aprés leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les Gens de Metiers, ou Artisans, et les Manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'etablir dans cet Etat, *qu'il soit ordonné*, Qu'il ne sera imposé aucun Impôt sur eux, ni sur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet Etat; pourvu, qu'ils prennent et signent la déclaration et le ferment, ou l'affirmation, susdit.

ARRET *pour subvenir au* Soulagement de *certeins* ETRANGERS *qui se sont etablis dans cet Etat, et pour d'autres Desseins; supplies à l'*ARRET *de* NATURALIZATION, *passé le 22d* Décembre, 1789.

D'AUTANT que l'Arrêt pour la Naturalization, passé dans la Séance de Juillet, l'an mil sept cens soixants et dix-neuf, déclare, que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet Etat, de quelque nation, royaume, ou état que ce soit, et répétera et signera une déclaration de sa croyance dans la Religion Chrétienne, et prendera, répétera, et signera le ferment, ou l'affirmation, prescrite et ordonné par le dit Arrêt, pardevant le Gouverneur et son Conseil, ou pardevant la Cour-Générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses Juges, ou pardevant quelque Cour de Comté, sera, alors et dorénavant, regardé et consideré comme sujet naturel de cet Etat; et sera, à l'avenir, en droit de jouir de toute la liberté et des priviléges d'un sujet naturel de cet Etat; néanmoins, assujettis aux réstrictions réferées par le dit Arrêt: Et d'autant que, depuis que cet Arrêt est passée, divers Etrangers sont venus dans cet Etat, et s'y sont établis, et en sont devenus habitants, et ont été portés, par les différents avantages accordés par notre Gouvernement, par le Climat, par le Sol, par le Commerce, et par la facilité d'employer leur argent d'achter des biens meubles et immeubles, et de les faire valoir, en acquérant des titres justes et équitables pour les dits biens; mais, par l'ignorance des choses contenues dans l'Arrêt cidevant mentionnée, ou, en concevant qu'en prenant et signant le ferment d'obéissance, dans la forme ordinaire, ils seroient en droit de jouir des avantages que jouissent les sujets naturels, les dits Etrangers n'ont pas pris et signé le ferment prescrit par l'Arrêt pour la Naturalization, sous les circonstances particulieres qui en étoit requises; c'est pourquoi les titres acquis pour les achats des biens à fonds qu'ils ont acheté, depuis leur établissement dans cet Etat, pourroient être éxamines, ce qui leur seroit très préjudiciable et injurieux: Et d'autant que les dits Etrangers ont tou-

jours manifesté un grand attachement pour notre Gouverne nement et nos Loix, et que nous concevons, qu'en mettant leurs biens en sureté dans notre païs, que leur affection pour cet Etat sera plus entiérement confirmée, et que la justice et le politique réquere, que les peines et les inconvénients, qu'il souffrent, soient remédiés,

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblee-Générale de Maryland a passée un Arrêt, dans lequel il est entendû, Que tous les Etrangers qui depuis leur établissement dans cet Etat, ont acheté et acquis, par des voies justes et légitimes, quelques biens meubles et immeubles, et qui, depuis, les ont possedé et jouit, et qui en ont encore des titres justes et équitables, soit qu'ils leur fussent légués par concession, par dons, ou par testament, en vertu de cet Arrêt, auront possession et jouiront des dits biens, meubles et immeubles, aussi entiérement et amplement, à tous égards, et aussi légitimement comme si les dits Etrangers auroient été en droit de tenir, d'avoir, et de jouir les dites biens, s'ils se fussent faits naturalizer, suivant les formes contenues dans le dit Arrêt pour la Naturalization.

Et qu'il soit encore ordonné, Que, sie en cas quelque bien à fond, acheté, ou acquis, par des Etrangers, depuis que le susdit Arrêt est passé, a été confisqué, il est déclaré, par ces présentes, que tous les droits et les titres de cet Etat, contre le dit bien, confisqué de cette maniere, et contre tout bien confiscable, soient, et sont par ce moyen, abandonnés, et investis à jamais, aux dits Etrangers, leurs héritiers, ou substitués: Cédant, néanmoins, à toute personne qui oura acquis des titres, pour aucun de ces biens confiscables, sous les loix de cet Etat, les divers droits: Et toute personne qui aura acheté, ou acquis, quelque bien à fond, des dits Etrangers, sera, et est ici déclaré, en droit de tous les avantages que ce bien peut produire, comme s'il avoit été acheté ou acquis de quelque Etranger, qui se soit naturalizé selon les ordonnances du dit Arrêt original.

A condition, néanmoins, Que les dits Etrangers se naturalizeront, dans la forme prescrite par l'Arrêt original, auparavant de recevoir l'avantage de cet Arrêt; laquelle naturalization sera avant, ou sur, le premier jour du mois de Juin prochain; toute ordonnance contraire à celle-ci, sera illégale: *Pourvu,* Qu'aucune application ne se fasse, au-dessous du tems limité par cet Arrêt, pour préjudicier les droits des dits Etrangers, ou autres, et qu'elle ne soint admises ni reçues.

Et, à fin du continuer les bonnes intentions, tant par ces présents que par celles de l'Arrêt original, et les mener à une entiere exécution, *Qu'il soit encore ordonné par l'autorité susdite,* Que le Gouverneur et son Conseil, seront et sont ainsi priés, de faire imprimer les dits Arrêts, dans les diverses Gazettes de cet Etat, pendant l'éspace de six semaines après la fin de cet Séance d'Assemblée, dans les langues Françoises, Allemandes, et Angloises; et le dit Arrêt original sera publié, dorenavan, de la même maniere, pendant l'éspace de deux semaines, toutes les ans, dans le mois de Mai.

STAAT von MARYLAND.

Verordnung wegen der Aufnahme unter die Landeseingebohrnen genemiget in der Sitzung vom November, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung des Volks ein Mittel ist, die Reichtuemer und Stærke eines Staats zu befœrdern viele Fremde durch unsere gelinde Regierung; die Sicherheit unserer Verordnungen und gesetze zur buergerlichen und Religions Freiheit; die Mildigkeit unserer Himmels, Gegend; die Fruchtbarkeit unsers Bodens un die Vortheile unsers Handels, aufgemuntert werden mœgen, zu kommen und sich in diesem Staat niederzulassen, wenn sie an den Vorrechten und Vortheilen, welche die natuerlich Eingebornen Unterthanen dieses Staats geniessen Theilnehmen koennen.

So ist daher durchdie Allgemeine Versammlung von Maryland verordnet, Dass eine yede Person welche kuenftig in diessen Staat kommit, von was Volk, Reich oder Staat sie sey soll vor dem Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichts hofe, oder einem Richter, oder vor einem Gerichte einer Grafschaft, dieses Staats wiederhohlen und unterschreiben eine Erklaerung ihres Glaubens-Bekænntnisses der Christlichen Religion und lieften wiederholen und unterschrieben den folgenden Eid oder Bekraeftigung er sei ein Quaker, Menonist or Dunker, nemlich:—"Ich, A. B. schwoere oder bekraeftige, "dass ich hinfuero ein Untherthan des Staats von Ma- "ryland seyn will, besagtem Staat treu und gehorsam "zu seyn, mich auch nicht verbindlich halten will, "einen Koenige oder Prinzen, oder einem andern "Staat, oder Regierung einigen Gehorsam und Unter- "wuerfigkeit zu leisten"—(Welcher besagte Eid oder Bekræftigung und Unterschrift wie vorhin bemerkt, der Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und Rath, der Allgemeine Gerichtshof, oder ein von den Richter deshalb, oder ein Gerichtshof einer Grafschaft hiedurch bemaechtigetzu verwalten und zu nehmen) eine solche Person hierauf und hiernach geachted werden, beurtheilt und erkant als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan dieses Staats, und inskuenftige zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Vorrechten eines natuerlich eingebohrnen Unterthan dieses Staats berechtiget zuseyn mit der Bedingung, dass keine Person, welche ein eingebohrner natuerlicher Unterthan dieses Staats durch Kraft dieser Verordnung wird, bestimmet werden solle zu einem œffentlichen Amt oder zum Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) Mitglied des Raths oder der Allgemeinen Versammlung oder als Abgeordneter zum congress gewæhlet werden soll, es sey denn dass solche Person bereits sieben Yahre in diesem Staat gewohnet habe, vor solcher Wahl oder Bestimmung, auch soll sodann ein solcher das Eigenthum und Vermœgen besitzen, welches durch die Gesetze und Vorschrift der Regierung erfordert wird um ein solches Amt in der Maasse zu fuehren

Es ist auch deshalb verordnet, Dass der Schreiber der Raths versammlung vor der sitzung einer jeden Allgemeinen Versammlung eine genaue Liste der Nahmen der Personen fuehren und vorlegen solle von denen, die da angenommen haben, geleistet und unterschrieben den besagten Eid oder Bekræftigung, und besagte Erklærung in Betracht dessen auffuehren vor dem Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath auch die zeit bemerken, wenn er uebernommen und geleisted sey, an dem Schreiber der Allgemeinen Raths versamlung um eingefuehret zu werden in die Verzeichnisse der besagten Versammlung und jeder Richter der Allgemeinen Gerichtshof, welcher verwaltëd und annimmt den besagten Eid oder Bekræftigung, soll uebergeben an die nechste Allgemeine Versammlung eine Liste der Nahmen der Personen, welche lieften und den besagten Eid und Bekræftgung unterschreiben sollen und in Betracht dessen dieselbe Erklærung vor ihm machen und die zeit bestimmen wenn sie angenommen und geleistet, an den Shreiber des Allgemienen Gerichtshotes, eingefuehret zu werden.

Und ist daher verordnet, Dass einer yeden Person ein Versicherungs-Schein gegeben werde, durch den Schreiber der Raths Versammlung, oder eines Richters der Allgemienen oder des Gerichtshofes einer Grafschaft wenn sie angenommen und unterschrieben hat den besagten Eid oder Bekræftigung und geleistet und unterschrieben die besagte Erklærung wie zu ersehen aus der Liste des Schreibers des Allgemienen Gerichtshofes oder eines yeden Richters des besagten Gerichtshofes eingefueret in die Verzeichnisse von Personen die den besagten Eid oder Bekræftigung gethan geleistet und unterschrieben haben und soll dieser Versicherungs Schein sodann ein zeuegniss seyn und ein Beweis, dass ein solcher als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan geachtet und angenommen werden soll, auch zu yeden Gerichtshofe dieses Staats als ein solcher zugelassen werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremde aufzumuntern zukommen und sich in diesem Staat niederzulassen; *So ist verordnet,* Dass einem solchen Fremden, der in diessen Staat kommt, die Versicherung, den Eid und die Bekræftigung geleistet und unterschrieben hat, wie vorher bemerket, weder ihn noch seinem Eigenthum wærend zwey Yahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staat keine Taxe soll aufgeleget werden, und um solche Fremde; als Kaufleute Kuenstler und Werkmeister aufzumuntern, in diesen Staat zu kommen und sich niederzulassen.

So ist verordnet, Dass einen solchen Fremden oder seinen Eigenthum keine Taxe aufgeleget werden soll, er sey ein Handelsmann Kuenstler oder Werkmeister der in diessen staat kommt, annimt und unterschreibt die Erklærung, den Eid oder Versicherung wie vorhin bemeldet vor Ablauf von vier Yahren nach seiner Ankunft in diessen Staat.

Verordnung zur Erleichterung gewisser Fremden, die sich in diesem Staat nieder gelassen und zu andern Absichten, als ein zusatz zu der Verordnung von der Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen des Landes, genehmiget den 21ten December, 1789.

DA die Verordnung von der Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen des Landes, genehmiget in der Sitzung im Julius des Jahrs ein thausend sieben hundert neuen und siebenzig, erklæret, dass yede Person, welche in der Folge in diesem Staat kommt, von was fuer Volck, Reich oder Staat sie sey und wiederholet und unterschreibt die Erklærung von ihren Glauben in der Christlichen Religion und annimt, wieder holet und unterschreibt den Eid oder Versicherung, n der selben Verordnung vorgeschreiben; vor dem Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) oder dem Rath oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichtshofe oder einem von den Richter oder vor dem Gerichtshofe einer yeden Grafschaft, soll deshalb und darnach geachtet, beurtheilt und angenommen werden, als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan dieses Staats und soll zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Vorrechten eines natuerlich eingebohrnen Unterthans dieses Staats berechtiget seyn; nichtdestoweniger aber unterworffen seyn denen durch diese Verordnung bestimmten Einschrænkungen und wenn eben zu der zeit, da diese Verordnung gebilliget worden, verschiedene Fremde in diesen Staat gecommen sind; sich besezt haben und da durch Einwohner worden sind, auch bewogen durchdie verschiedenen Vortheile, durch unsere Regierung; Himmels gegend, Boden und Gewerbe bewuerket, ihr Geld anzuwenden und Eigenthum zu kauffen es sey bewegliches oder unbewegliches, und solches zu vermehren, hiedurch zu erwerben einen gerechten und belligen Anspruch auf solches Eingenthum, aber durch Unwissenheit der in der vorbemeldeten Verordnung enthaltenen Dinge oder ohne zu verstehen, dass diese Anahme und Unterschrift des Eides der Treue in der gewœhnlichen Art sie berechtigen werde die Vortheile des Eigenthums, und solche Fremde nicht angenommen haben und nicht unterschrieben den durch die Verordnung von der Aufnahme unter die Engebohrnen vorgeschriebenen Eid unter den besondern Umstænden die dazu erforderlich sind weshalb ihr Anrecht zu sothanen wesentlichen Eigenthum als sie seit ihrer Neiderlassung erworben haben in diesem Staat und zu ihren grœssesten Nachtheil und Schaden in einigen Anspruch genommen werden mœge. Und wenn sothane besagte Fremden eine bestændige Zuneigung zu unserer Regierung und Gesetzen jederzeit bezeuget haben und es erweislich ist durch Anlegung ihres Vermœgens in diesem Lande, dass sie dazu eine Negung haben und eben dadurch bestætiget wird und es sodann Gerichtigkeit und Staatsklugheit erfordert, dass Beschewerde und Ungemach dem sie in diesen Betracht unterworffen sind, von ihnen entlediget werden.

So ist deshalb verordnet, durch die Allgemeine Versammlung von Maryland, Dass alle und yede vorbemeldete Fremde, welche seit ihrer Niederlassung in diesem Staat durch gesetzmæssige und redliche Mittel einen Theil eines Eigenthums, es sey bewiglich oder unbewiglich oder vermischt angekauft und erworben haben und bisdahin einen ruhigen und billigen Anspruch behaupten, es mag seyn, dass solche Ausprueche hergeleitet werden von Verwilligung, Schenkung, Kauff oder Testament; so sollen sie Kraft dieser Verordnung solches behalten, besitzen und geniessen, solches bewegliches, unbewegliches oder vermischtes Eigenthum, so vollkommen und richtig und zu allen Absichten und Zwecken so rechtmæssig als besagte Fremde berechtiget worden, zu behalten, besitzen und geniessen, dasselbe, als wenn sie in Betracht dessen unter die Landes eingebohrnen aufgenommen worden nach der ausdruecklichen Vorschrift in der besagten Verordnung fuer die Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen.

Und ist daher ferner verordnet, Dass im fall ein wesentliches Eigenthum von Fremden seit der Genehmigung vorbemeldeter Verordnung erkauft oder erworben, in gerichtliche Verhaft genommen sey; so ist hiedurch erklæret, dass alle Rechte und Anspruche dieses Staats zu dem besagten Eigenthum so in Gerichtliche Verhaft genommen und zu einen solchen Eigenthum, so in Gerichtliche Verhaft genommen werden kann; mœgen und seyn hiedurch aufgehoben und demnach solchen Fremden ins kuenftige wieder ertheilet werden; sollen auch deren Erben und Bevollmæchtigten ueberlassen, auch allen Personen, wer es auch sey, die diesem zuvor einen Anspruch zu solchen in gerichtliche Verhaft genommenen Eigenthum unter den Gesetzen und Rechten dieses Staats erworben und yede oder alle Personen, welche von besagten Fremden ein wesentliches Eigenthum gekauft oder auf andre weise enworben haben, sollen hiedurch erklæret und berechtiget seyn zu allen und yeden Vortheil und Nutzen in Ansehung solches Eigenthums, als wenn es erkaufft oder erworben wære von einem solchen Fremden selbst, der unter die Eingebohren aufgenommen worden nach dem Inhalt der besagten uhrspruenglichen Verordnung.

Nichtsdestoweniger mit der Bedingung, dass die besagten Fremden hingegen ehe und befor sie die Wohlthat dieser Verordnung geniessen, sich zuvor unter die Eingebohren aufnehmen lassen sollen, nach der vorbeschriebenen Weise durch die urspruengliche Verordnung an oder vor den ersten Tag des nechstfolgenden Junius, es mag nichts destoweniger entgegen seyn welchem Gesetze es wolle mit der Bedingung auch, dass keine Deutungen in der durch diese Verordnung bestimmten zeit zum Natchteil der Richte besagter Fremden oder anderer zugelassen oder angenommen werden sollen. Und um diese gute absicht sowol dieser, als besagter uhrspruenglichen Verordnung in vœllige Auftuebung zu setzen, so ist ferner unter vorbesagten Ansehen verordnet, dass der Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und Rath hiedurch ersuchet werden, zu verfuegen, dass die bemerkte Verordnung in den verschiedenen Zeitungen in diesem Staat in Zeit von sechs Wochen nach Volendung dieser Sitzung der Versammlung gedruckt und bekannt gemacht werde in der Englischen Deutschen und Franzœ, fischen Sprache, auch zugleich zu verfuegen, dass die uhrspruengliche Verordnung auf gleicheweise in einer zeit von zwey Wochen yedes Yahr im Monath May bekannt gemachte werde.

STOCKHOLM, *March* 30.

COMMENCEMENT *of* HOSTILITIES.

THE king of Sweden embarked on board the Amadis yacht on the evening of the 16th instant and fell down the Channel on his way to Finland, but finding the wind unfavourable, he came on shore again the next day, and did not finally sail till the 18th in the morning.

Four frigates and some smaller vessels have been cruising for some time, in order to protect the passage of the armed vessels prepared in the different ports for the coasting fleet, and with a view to secure the peaceable possession of the promontories of Porkala and Hango-Udd. After this point was obtained, the baron de Cederstræm, with two frigates and a cutter, proceeded to the little town and fort of Roderwick, situated at a small distance.—The garrison, consisting of a few invalids, could make no resistance, and a capitulation was entered into, by which it was stipulated, that 4000 rubles should be paid for the ranfom of the town, and that all the public stores, and a warehouse, containing a considerable number of uniforms, were burnt.—This blow was struck on the 16th instant and Mr. de Cederstræm returned on the 17th at Hango-Udd.

LONDON, *March* 13.

SUICIDE.

A few days since, a poor man, a native of Ireland, having had some words with his wife, threw himself into the river, and was drowned.

The following curious account of his death, written by himself, was found in his apartment, viz.

"As I know the people that will find my carcase is curious about the cause of my death, which is something out of the way, I'll give them all the satisfaction in my power about it, as I know the whole matter from beginning to end, the more by misfortune in marrying a bad wife, that was never pleased but when she was angry with me, and scolding me out of my life.

"It may be reported, as the world is greatly given to lying, that I died by accident, but that is a mistake, for I throwed myself into the water, and so killed myself; and as the little that's left of my substance is not much, I hope there will be no quarrelling about it. I give all the money that may be found in my breeches pocket, to Betty M'Kenzie: my wife said that I had unlawful doings with her—but that's a lie of her own inventing, and if I was alive I would say it to her face, as I don't know for certainly whether she be man or woman. As for my wife, she must provide for herself, as I mean in future to give her nothing. I had enough to do to maintain her during my life, and I am sure I'll not trouble my head about her now I am dead. I forgive all the word, except my wife. I don't know rightly where I shall go, but I am very easy about it, as I got absolution fully to-day, without the priest knowing what I had got in my head.

"I bore an indifferent good character while I was alive, and would have knocked the biggest man down that dared to say a word against it; but now I am dead, they may say what they please, but the devil reward 'em for their pains. I die in charity with every body, and wish well to all who had a regard for me and don't care a quid of tobacco where they bury me. I was divided betwixt hanging and drowning, but at last resolved upon the way I have taken, as I thought it was not so vulgar as the other, for they hang thieves, brothers and murderers, but never drown them. So I depart this life in the 38th year of my age, without wincing, grumbling or whining, but like a man, of my own free motion and choice, being at all times a good christain, with full assurance of going to Heaven, where I shall laugh at my wife and the devil."

Among the curiosities of Ghent are two brass statues standing on a bridge over the Lys, representing one man in the act of cutting off another's head with a knife; the erection of which statues is attributed to the following legend.—A father and his son being both condemned to die, a pardon was offered to him who would undertake to be the other's executioner; when a long and affecting conteft enfued between these unhappy persons which of them should embrace the blessing of life on the profered terms. At length the father prevailed on the son to save himself, by complying

with the ſevere and unnatural injunction: but, juſt as the ſon was about to give the fatal blow, the blade either broke in the air, or flew out of the handle: which circumſtance was regarded as a ſingular inſtance of the interpoſition of Providence, and they were both immediately pardoned.

A man of taſte, at Huſhmaite near the village of Stillington, in the county of Lancaſhire, after drenching himſelf with drinking five quarts of ale, undertook, by way of reliſh, to eat the quart, which was an earthen one!—This he effectually accompliſhed; the wholeſome effects of which were, a mortification in his bowels, which carried him off two days after.

A few day ago, an action was tried at Guildhall, before lord chief baron Eyre, againſt the Printer of the Morning-Poſt, brought by George Croſsley, an attorney in the Adelphi, for a libel; in which the plaintiff laid his damages at ten thouſand pounds. The jury were ſome time out of court, and at length brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with *one ſhilling* damages.

April 6. The new queen of Hungary is now pregnant with a ſixteenth child.

A very alarming accident has lately befel lady Auguſta Clavering, at Rome.—Being alone in her own room, ſhe ſet fire, by accident, to the muſlin gown ſhe had on. The trepidation and fright, natural on ſuch an occaſion, prevented her from opening the door ſo readily as ſhe would otherwiſe have done, ſo that, by the time ſhe came into the next room, where was Mr. Clavering, with ſeveral other gentlemen, the whole of the dreſs was in flames. Fortunately the gentlemen did not loſe their preſence of mind, and it was fortunate too that the room contained a carpet, rather uncommon in that country. They covered her with it, after laying her on the floor, and by theſe means extinguiſhed the fire, which had already burnt her ladyſhip's legs, breaſt and face, in a very ſevere manner. It is hoped, however, that her beauty will not receive any permanent injury from this accident. In their efforts to ſave her, Mr. Clavering's and Mr. Dillon's hands were much burnt.

The following inſtance of the viciſſitudes of fortune happened a little while ago:—A beautiful young lady, with a conſiderable fortune, was warmly addreſſed by one of thoſe gentlemen diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Fortune-Hunters*. The conſent of the lady being obtained, a trip to Gretna Green was reſolved on and executed. In leſs than a year the fortune was ſpent; and, the gentleman having no more occaſion for the lady, ſent her home to her friends in Worceſterſhire. Her relations turned their backs upon her, and the poor creature might have been reduced to the loweſt ebb of wretchedneſs, had it not been for the benevolence of a clergyman, who relieved her wants, and invited her to ſhelter under his hoſpitable roof. In this interval her huſband died, and the clergyman paid his addreſſes to and married her, but died alſo very ſoon after, but not before he had made a will in her favour of a great ſhare of his fortune. Her relations now wiſhed to compromiſe matters with her, but to avoid them ſhe came to London, and is now on the point of being married to a wealthy opulent merchant, who met with her by accident in a public place of amuſement.

April 16. A man has eſcaped *hanging* in Edinburgh by a curious circumſtance. A perſon of notorious profligacy, formerly a ſoldier in the foot guards, was condemned to die, on the cleareſt evidence of guilt. But application was made to his majeſty for a pardon, and he was brought to the king's recollection by the fact of his having excelled on a trial, ſome years ago, on ſhooting with a rifle. A *reſpite* was granted by his majeſty, that the proper officer might have time to inquire into this caſe. The *reſpite* expired, and the day came when, according to his ſentence, he ought to have been executed.—Certain lords of ſeſſion took upon themſelves to grant a new *reſpite*. This irregularity was ſo ſerious that it was thought adviſable to pardon him, on condition of baniſhment.

A queſtion aroſe, whether, as the felon was not hanged on the day which the reſpite of his ſentence appointed, he could be *legally* hanged at all under the ſentence? And his majeſty, who is not diſpoſed to try experiments on the laws, or on the lives of his ſubjects, thought it better not to bring the queſtion to iſſue.

This fact, compared with the very curious one of the execution of the two men of Dundee, during the king's incapacity, has given riſe to conſiderable diſcuſſion in Scotland. They were executed after two reſpites granted by lord Sidney had expired. The royal prerogative of mercy was thought too ſacred to be again exerciſed. They were executed, and then, but not before, their innocence was moſt clearly aſcertained.

Were any teſtimony wanting to evince the voracity of the ſhark, it would be furniſhed by a circumſtance that occurred ſome time ago at Port-Royal, Jamaica—A piece of pork, faſtened to a large hook, was placed in the ſea by the people of the General Elliot tranſport, which ſoaked in the morning, inſtead of the pork, they drew out of the water the head and gills of an enormous ſhark, which was certainly the remains of one that, having been caught by the hook, had been eaten alive by his companions. By the people of the ſame ſhip another was caught in a few hours, which meaſured upwards of thirteen feet, and had forty-two young ones in its belly.

An old batchelor lately died, in Rutlandſhire, who took ſinguiar delight in cultivating the breed of rats; and laſt week died, near Nottingham, a maiden lady, who delighted in rearing cats, having, at the time of her death, near thirty of thoſe animals in her houſe.—How it had been the lot of this couple to meet in the bonds of wedlock, what a happy pair they muſt have been!

ST. GEORGE's, (*Grenada,*) *March* 5.

On Monday, about five o'clock, P. M. another ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt here. The duration nearly half a minute, but happily attended with no bad effects.

The Fan-Fan arrived here from Martinico on Tueſday laſt, brings an account of that iſland being in a ſadful ſtate of anarchy and confuſion. The inhabitants have diſarmed the greateſt part of the troops, and poſſeſſion of the fort at St. Pierre. Two frigates that were in that port cut and put off to ſea. The cauſe of this revolt is ſaid to be, ſome of the officers refuſing to wear the national cockade.

April 2. The inhabitants of Antigua have been for ſome time ſubject to the depredations of a gang of conſts landed from an Iriſh brig; various robberies have been committed—the church has been plundered of its plate, and ſeveral houſes broke open. The legiſlature, in order to free the iſland of ſuch dangerous gueſts, applied to commodore Parker, requeſting him to cauſe them to be conveyed to Great Britain, in one of the frigates under his command. This requeſt the commodore did not think proper to comply with, as he could not be juſtified in giving orders to any captain to land them in Britain, and to refer to the admiralty (as it would create embarraſſment there) would bring cenſure upon him; for if there was no authority to take thoſe people into cuſtody in England, they muſt be turned looſe among the inhabitants, ready to commit every outrage; and that beſides, he was not authoriſed to incur any expence on ſuch an occaſion. The commodore's anſwer being laid before the legiſlature, it was reſolved that a committee ſhould be appointed with full powers to contract with any perſon to convey the convicts either to Ireland, or ſome place to leeward of St. Martins and Tortola.

BOSTON, *June* 5.

Mr. Spellerd, for many years quarter-maſter in the 16th (or queen's) regiment of light dragoons, known by the name of Burgoyne's, and who was captured with that general and lord Cornwallis, in this country, has lately arrived in this town from Gibraltar, and is an inſtance of the good effects that walking has upon the health. This gentleman is conſidered as one of the firſt walkers in Europe—he has lately walked through every county in England and Ireland, through France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and a great part of the Barbary ſtates, particularly from Tangiers to Mequinez and Fez, in Morocco, and through the Arab's country; he has alſo walked above ſeven hundred and ninety miles ſince he arrived in America——What is moſt remarkable, that ſevere ſnow ſtorms never deter him from ſetting out upon a journey on foot, from which he ſeldom feels the ſmalleſt inconvenience. He is perfectly well acquainted with the ſituation of our unhappy countrymen in ſlavery at Algiers.

NEW-YORK, *June* 11.

Accounts from Auguſta of May 21ſt, ſay:—"We can aſſure the public, from the beſt information, that Mr. M'Gillivray, as late as the 6th of April, was fully inclined to preſerve peace with this ſtate; at the ſame time it is lamented in the nation that no perſon had been appointed on the part of the union to renew the negotiations (as was expected) this ſpring.

"If ſuch a meaſure ſhould not be adopted by the ſtate or general government, it is no more than probable the warriors will think the truce expired."

Letters from South-Carolina mention, that the convention had, on the 26th ult. fixed the permanent ſeat of government of that place, at COLUMBIA, about 140 miles W. N. W. of Charleſton.

By the St. John (New Brunſwick) papers we find, that two and three veſſels arrive in that port every week, from the United States, loaded with wheat and flour, chiefly from New York and Boſton.

Orders have been iſſued from the governor and intendant of St. Domingo, &c. French Leeward Iſlands, for the permiſſion to import flour and biſcuit from foreign nations to be extended to an undetermined time, of the ſignition of which two months notice ſhould be given.

A CURIOSITY.

We have often heard of the Lord's prayer, being written in the compaſs of a ſhilling, but have lately ſeen a piece of paper of that dimenſion, which contains, in manuſcript, the Lord's prayer, the creed, the ten commandments, pſalms 117, 120, 127, 131, 132, 134, and 150; 9th chapter of Proverbs, prayer of St. Chryſoſtom, two collects, prayer for the royal family, nobility, clergy, &c. &c. the Bleſſing and Junior, 1702, the name of the writer. This curioſity is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. John Reeder, of Brighton, who being an auctioneer at a ſale where it was lately ſold, purchaſed it on very eaſy terms. It is not legible without a good glaſs.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 16.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, March 29.

"The campaign has opened at ſea by an attack on the Ruſſian fortreſs at Roderwick, in the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, which was carried by ſtorm in a few minutes, the garriſon retiring as the aſſailants entered, though they were nearly treble their numbers. Before our troops re-embarked, they ſpiked 49 pieces of cannon, and ſet fire to the magazines, containing upwards of ſixty thouſand buns of flour and malt, together with timber, and other materials, for the conſtruction of gun-boats and bomb ketches. His majeſty has been pleaſed to promote baron Cederſtræm, the commander of the frigates on this expedition, to the rank of major of the admiralty, and to honour him with the order of the ſword. Lieutenant Patterſon, who commanded the diſembarkation, has alſo been honoured with the order of the ſword. Enſigns Eſtolin and Arcovito are promoted to be lieutenants of the admiralty; and enſigns Nordſtedt, Weſberner, Lillequiſt, and Cloſſon have each received a ſword, in his majeſty's name, from the hands of his royal highneſs the duke of Sudermania, lord high-admiral.

"His majeſty has left this capital for Finland, where every preparation is making both by ſea and land, to open the campaign with vigour, as ſoon as the Gulf ſhall be clear of ice. The galley-fleet, which is to be oppoſed to prince Naſſau, is nearly equipped. We underſtand it is to be commanded by Mr. Sidney Smith, of the Britiſh navy, at the particular deſire of his royal highneſs the duke of Sudermania; the officers of the fleet having formed the higheſt opinion of his naval ſkill, from the intrepidity and dexterity he ſhewed in the management of the little yacht in which he followed the motions of the fleets during the laſt campaign. With ſuch men as we have ſeen ſpecimens of in the Baltic during this war, we ceaſe to wonder at your ſuperiority at ſea. And we cannot but regret that ſo many of your beſt officers are ſerving againſt us in the enemy's fleet. The names of Elphinſton, Greig, and Trevenen, have made us tremble for our capital, from their known ſpirit of enterprize, and great naval ſkill. And though they ceaſe to be a terror to us, we fear leſt their places are to be ſupplied by lord Wycomb, captains Markham, Bentinck, and Hawkins, who went to Ruſſia laſt year."

According to the laſt advices from China, a dreadful famine rages through moſt of the provinces of that empire, but particularly in that of Canton: thoſe who dwell on the rivers, who are very numerous, feel leſs of its effects than thoſe on land: and the diſtreſſes of the latter are conſiderably heightened by civil diſſentions.

Extract of a letter from doctor Price, dated Hackney, February 1, *to a gentleman in New-York.*

"I ſend you a diſcourſe which has been much talked of here: It is an effuſion of zeal in the cauſe of human liberty and virtue—I can be confident that you will approve the ſpirit of it, and the general ſentiments it contains.

"You muſt probably feel the ſame ſatisfaction and triumph in the late revolution in France that I have felt. It appears to me that moſt of the events in the annals of the world are but childiſh tales compared with it—The United States of America have the glory of having led the way to it.

"The new conſtitution of France deviates in ſome reſpects from thoſe ideas of the beſt conſtitution of government which have been explained and defended with ſo much ability in the "*Defence of the American Conſtitutions*,"—but this deviation, as France is ſituated, ſeems to have been unavoidable—for had not the ariſtocratical and clerical orders have been obliged to throw themſelves into one chamber with the commons, no reformation could have taken place, and the regeneration of the kingdom would have been impoſſible—and in future legiſlatures were theſe two orders to make diſtinct and independent ſtates, all that has been done would probably be ſoon undone. Hereafter, perhaps, when the new conſtitution, as now formed, has acquired ſtrength by time, the national aſſembly may find it practicable, as well as expedient, to eſtabliſh, by means of a third eſtate, ſuch a check as now takes place in the American government, and is indiſpenſable in the Britiſh government.

"Remember me very kindly to Mrs. ——, may you be long continued happy in one another, and in your connexions.—I feel myſelf in the decline of life—an indolence is increaſing upon me—and a diſpoſition to be encumbered and burthened with every little buſineſs that comes in my way.

"The new federal government has, I hope, now acquired ſuch a firm eſtabliſhment as ſhall make it the means of extricating the United States from difficulties, and rendering them proſperous and happy."

June 17. It is with great pleaſure we inform our readers that upwards of half a ton of MAPLE SUGAR was brought to this city from Stockport, on the Delaware, a few days ago. This ſugar was made by the New-England farmers who ſettled on the beach and ſugar maple lands laſt year. It has been pronounced by good judges to be ſuperior to the muſcovado ſugar uſually imported into this city. It is ſaid there are ſugar-trees enough on the lands between the Delaware and Suſquehanna to ſupply the whole United States with that agreeable article of diet, and that preparations are making by the farmers on thoſe lands, to carry on the manufactory of this ſugar in the moſt extenſive manner.

As the principal ſtaple article of this country is cider, at preſent there is the greateſt proſpect of an extraordinary fruit year, it may not be amiſs to give a hint to thoſe perſons who have orchards, that they be careful to deſtroy the caterpillars (which already begin to make their appearance) as theſe vermin are ſuppoſed to produce the canker worm, whoſe baneful influence in this ſtate, for ſeveral years paſt, is well known. It has been obſerved, that the trees moſt infeſted with the caterpillar have the ſame ſeaſon been remarkably injured by the canker worm, and the year following again produced the greateſt number of caterpillars, from whence it is conjectured, that thoſe noxious inſects alternately paſs through thoſe different ſhapes.

The difficulty of deſtroying theſe marauders, in the firſt ſtage, is trifling, as an active perſon, with a ſmall ladder to mount the tree, may with eaſe, in a day, clear a large orchard, by maſhing them with a pair of mittens, or burning them with a preparation of combuſtibles, affixed to a ſtick and ſet on fire; the former mode I would, however, recommend, as the leaſt injurious to the trees.

Calvert county, June 15, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the court, of the county aforeſaid, at September term next, for a commiſſion to aſcertain the lines and boundaries of their reſpective parts of a tract of land called The ANGLE, ſituate in Chriſt's Church pariſh, agreeable to the directions of a late act of aſſembly for the purpoſe of marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD IRELAND,
BRIAN TAYLOR.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all perſons intereſted, that I intend to apply, at September term, to the county court, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the ancient Lines of HALL's HILLS, or ſuch part thereof as I am poſſeſſed of, under the late act of aſſembly.

WILLIAM CHEW.

Calvert county, June 18, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the next county court for a commiſſion under the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to mark the bounds and lines of a tract of land known by the name of STEWART's PURCHASE.

EDWARD STEWART.

Anne-Arundel county, June 9, 1790.

Charles county, May 25, 1790.

WHEREAS I made a purchaſe of one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in Charles county, of a certain SMITH MIDDLETON, in conſequence of ſaid purchaſe gave him, the ſaid Smith Middleton, my bond on the 7th day of September, 1785, for the payment of the conditioned ſum of three hundred pounds current money—I do hereby forewarn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment on the ſaid bond, as there is nothing due upon it.

JAMES MIDDLETON, ſen.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Anne-Arundel county, on the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the two following tracts of LAND called WILLS, and LITTLE-BEGINNING, agreeably to the late act of aſſembly for marking and bounding lands. 4w

2 Rd. CHEW.

FOR SALE,

That VALUABLE

HOUSE AND LOT,

In Annapolis, which belongs to captain Alexander Trueman.

☞ *POSSESSION will be delivered immediately.*

Apply to

G. DUVALL.

May 22, 1790. 5

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of THOMAS GRIFFIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed are deſired to bring them in properly authenticated by the 15th of July next, that there may be a dividend made, according to law, and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payments to

THOMAS GRIFFIN, jun. Admr.

May 20, 1790. 4 w5

POST-OFFICE,

ANNAPOLIS.

CONSIDERABLE trouble and inconvenience having ariſen to the late Poſtmaſter at this office, from the practice of charging the poſtage of letters—the preſent Poſtmaſter informs all perſons intereſted, that no letters will, in future, be delivered from his office unleſs the poſtage is firſt paid. Thoſe, therefore, who ſend their ſervants *for* Letters, *are deſired to ſend the* Money *at the ſame time, to avoid a* diſappointment, *as this determination will be rigidly adhered to, by*

SAM. GREEN, D. P. M.

TO BE RENTED,

The HOUSE now occupied by Gabriel Duvall, Eſquire. *Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt day of* July.—*The above Property will be Sold for Caſh or on Credit. Inquire of*

6 *THE PRINTERS.*

TO BE SOLD,

On the premiſes, on Wedneſday the firſt day of July next, by the SUBSCRIBER,

THE PLANTATION at the Head of Severn, where Mr. ELIE VALETTE, deceaſed, formerly lived, containing 175 acres; the land is level and kind, lays about 10 miles from Annapolis, on the road to Baltimore-town—The improvements a pretty good dwelling houſe, &c. The ſale to be at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known by

ELIE VALETTE.

Annapolis, June 9, 1790. 3X

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship OLIVE BRANCH,

Captain LEONARD,

From LONDON,

A General Aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be SOLD on the moſt REASONABLE TERMS for

Caſh or Country Produce,

BY

JOHN PETTY, & CO.

At their Stores at Queen-Anne and Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent, and at Port-Tobacco, on Patowmack.

The SHIP

WILLING TOM,

Captain THOMAS HUNTER,

IS daily expected in Patuxent, from London, and will take TOBACCO on conſignment to Meſſieurs YATES, PETTY, and YATES, in LONDON, as will alſo the brig FAME, capt. WILSON, now loading at Nanjemoy, on Patowmack, for which, if required, an advance will be made in GOODS and CASH, by

J. PETTY, and CO.

May 17, 1790. 3

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of EDWARD SPRIGG, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in proved, to

Rd. SPRIGG, jun. Admr.

2X 15

Samuel Hutton,

COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his cuſtomers, and a generous public in general, that he has furniſhed himſelf with a parcel of excellent well ſeaſoned timber, and that he ſtill carries on the above buſineſs in all its various branches, and moſt approved faſhions, on the ſhorteſt notice, and loweſt terms. He will take in payment any kind of country produce, for any kind of carriages, or repairs, at the market price. He has ſeveral new and ſecond hand carriages and ſulkeys on hand, which he will ſell low on the above terms. Orders from the country will be duly attended to.

P. S. I want to hire a BLACKSMITH acquainted with COACH WORK.

Annapolis, Cornhill-ſtreet, March 25, 1790. 7 eop 8w

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing one thouſand acres, lying in Calvert county, and ſituated on the bay, including Great Cove Point; of the tract there are one hundred and fifty acres of excellent marſh, and of the upland about two hundred and fifty acres cleared, part of it in culture; on the land there are two tobacco houſes 40 by 24, in good repair, and ſeveral ſmall houſes for the accommodation of tenants; two thriving young apple-orchards, containing together about four hundred trees; it abounds with fine timber, oak, hickory, cheſnut and pine; there might be one hundred acres of excellent meadow ground made at no conſiderable expence. The land is well watered, and affords a ſufficient ſtream for a griſt and ſaw-mill. A great proportion of the land lies level, and is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.—There is an excellent fiſhery at Cove-point, and a pond that furniſhes very fine oyſters. There are few places that exceed this for wild-fowl. A clear and indiſputable right, with a general warranty, will be made the purchaſer. Three years credit will be given on bond and approved ſecurity; but the payment of the intereſt will be expected annually. Any perſon inclined to view the land may ſee it by applying to the ſubſcriber, who reſides near it and the mouth of Patuxent river.

JESSE BOURNE, ſen.

Calvert county, May 8, 1790. 7

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents. Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchaſed of the State, may be ſupplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Caſh, by

if 52 James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, ſituate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be ſold very low for Caſh, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to 52 J. W.

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN

APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eaſtern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790. 3

A BARGAIN

MAY be had of the ſubſcriber in the purchaſe of TWENTY LOTS of LAND (50 acres each) to the weſtward of Fort Cumberland, for which any kind of perſonal property will be taken in payment.—Caſh would be preferred. Apply to 4w

2 EDWARD HALL, Weſt River.

ALL perſons indebted to RANDALL and DELOZIER, or the ſubſcriber, are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle their accounts on or before the firſt day of June next, which will prevent the trouble and expence of ſuits, and very much oblige their obedient ſervant,

JOHN RANDALL.

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt terms, for caſh, produce, certificates, or on a ſhort credit to thoſe only who are generally punctual in their payments. J. R.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790. 14 tf

PITT

WILL ſtand this ſeaſon at Mr. Bullen's ſtables, in the city of Annapolis, and on the north ſide of Severn river, and will cover at the moderate price of twenty-five ſhillings, or one and an half barrels of corn, to be paid before the mare goes to the horſe, or paſs their note of hand for three barrels of corn, payable on or before the firſt day of December next; the horſe will be every Friday and Saturday on the north ſide of Severn. PITT was got by Chatham, his dam, three-quarters blooded, by Figure, eight years old, jet black, in high order, fifteen hands high, handſome, ſtrong and active.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 27, 1790. 6X

The beautiful HORSE

ROEBUCK,

WILL cover MARES this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Charles county, at the low price of five pounds currency per mare, and one dollar to the groom, but if the money is paid when the mare is taken away, three pounds, and one dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu of the five pounds. It is uſeleſs to inſert his pedigree as it is well known, but it may be ſeen at his ſtable. ROEBUCK's ſtock is remarkable, both for the turf and ſaddle, I believe equal to any in the ſtate. Good paſturage is provided for mares that come a diſtance, gratis, and great care will be taken of them; but I will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Charles county, March 6, 1790. 10

To be Sold,

A New Brick Houſe,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-ſtreet and Croſs-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Clark's; there is alſo on the premiſes a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouſe, if neceſſary; alſo, ground ſufficient to make a good garden. The above houſe is well calculated for a ſtore, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Meſſieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 19

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the Printing-Office,

Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

ALSO,

THE

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF

BOTH HOUSES

OF THE

General Aſſembly. 16

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.